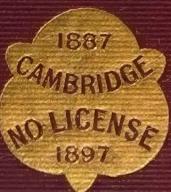


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TEN NO-LICENSE YEARS

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CAMBRIDGE

TEN NO-LICENSE YEARS

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CAMBRIDGE

A Jubilee Volume

PUBLISHED BY THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE



CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1898

UNIVERSITY PRESS:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS volume so far tells its own story that only a few words of introduction are necessary.

The No-license Jubilee of May 1, 1897, which furnished the reason for the volume, was a unique occasion. No other city of the size of Cambridge is able to look back upon a period of ten years without the curse of the open saloon. It seemed fitting that so exceptional an experience, secured through the voluntary activities of her own citizens, should be commemorated by some formal expression of gratitude for the benefits resulting from it. Accordingly the Jubilee which is herein described was planned. The report here given of the various features of the celebration is necessarily inadequate. Except in a few instances it has been impossible to print in full the addresses which were made at the different meetings. These were not carefully prepared orations, but the spontaneous expressions of clergymen and laymen, uttered with no thought of preservation, and necessarily

traversing the same ground. It is hoped that a sufficient account is given of the several meetings to convey an impression of the enthusiasm and spirit of the celebration.

The chapter on the May-day festivals for the school-children of the city indicates but faintly the interest of that feature of the day. The sub-committee having those festivals in charge gave to ten thousand children more or less an occasion which they will long remember both for its pleasure and its instruction. The school-children of Cambridge are growing up without knowing what an open saloon looks like, except as they have seen it outside of Cambridge, and they entered into the celebration with great interest.

A large part of the volume is taken up with a history of the methods, principles, and results of the No-license movement in Cambridge. These chapters, from several different pens, are written in part as a reminder to Cambridge people of the struggles through which they have passed, and still more for the information of outside communities which frequently wish to know just how Cambridge has been won and held for No-license. In this connection, it is a source of gratification to the Committee that, through the energetic exertions of the Cambridge Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arrangements have been made for placing a copy of this book in every public library in Massachusetts.

In the hope that the good example of Cambridge may be widely contagious, and also that the benefits of No-license may be experienced here for many decades to come, the Committee asks the indulgence of the readers of this volume for its shortcomings.

FRANK FOXCROFT,
WARREN F. SPALDING,
THEODORE H. RAYMOND,
GEORGE R. COOK,
WALTER G. DAVIS,
Committee on Publication.

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THE CELEBRATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE JUBILEE.

THE suggestion of a general public celebration of the completion of the first decade of the No-license policy in Cambridge originated with Mr. Raymond, secretary of the permanent No-license Committee.

At the call of that committee a general meeting was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Monday evening, March 29, 1897.

At this meeting delegates were present from the various churches, temperance organizations, and other religious and reform associations ; all creeds and all sections of the city were represented. Mr. Frank Foxcroft, chairman of the No-license Committee, was chosen chairman of this preliminary meeting, and Mr. Theodore H. Raymond, secretary of that committee, was chosen secretary of the meeting.

The proposed celebration was approved by a unanimous vote, and it was decided that it should include May-day festivals in the various public halls for the children of the city ; meetings in the factories, so far as it might be practicable to arrange them ; public meetings in Cambridgeport and East Cambridge on Saturday evening, May 1, and union services in the churches on Sunday evening, May 2. It was voted to purchase special souvenir badges of appropriate design to be distributed among the children, and also to prepare and publish a Memorial Volume recording the jubilee exercises, and outlining the history of No-license in Cambridge. The carrying out of these plans was delegated to the following committees : —

THE CELEBRATION.

Press.

THEODORE H. RAYMOND.

REV. ROBERT E. ELY.

GEORGE F. TARBELL.

EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

JOSEPH G. THORP.

Finance.

HENRY WHITE.

OLIVER H. DURRELL.

JAMES A. WOOLSON.

RICHARD H. DANA.

HON. JAMES M. W. HALL.

Public Meetings.

HON. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

ALBERT B. LONG.

ALEXANDER H. BILL.

GEORGE A. ALLISON.

School Exercises and Souvenirs.

FRANCIS N. BARDWELL.

REV. J. F. MUNDY.

ALDERMAN JAMES A. WOOD.

MISS ELLA S. DANFORTH.

GEORGE S. CHASE.

FRANCIS COGSWELL, *Sup. of Schools.*

Sunday Services.

E. B. HALE.

FRANK WOOD.

JAMES L. PAINE.

JEREMIAH CROWLEY.

RALPH C. GOODWIN.

Publication.

FRANK FOXCROFT.

THEODORE H. RAYMOND.

WALTER G. DAVIS.

GEORGE R. COOK.

WARREN F. SPALDING.

Executive.

The chairman and secretary of the No-license Committee, *ex officio*, and the chairmen of the special committees on the celebration.

The clergymen of the city held a meeting in the Citizens' Trade Association Hall, Monday, April 12, and voted to co-operate with the Citizens' Committee in carrying out the plans for the Jubilee.

The following were appointed a special committee to arrange for union services on Sunday evening, May 2:—

F. G. PEABODY.

REV. THOMAS SCULLY.

T. F. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

The following were appointed District Chairmen to arrange for union meetings:—

Old Cambridge, — REV. J. V. GARTON.

North Cambridge, — REV. R. A. VOSE.

East Cambridge, — REV. W. N. RICHARDSON.

Cambridgeport, North of Mass. Ave., — REV. GEORGE SKENE.

Cambridgeport, South of Mass. Ave. (Two Districts), — REV. ALEX.
BLACKBURN AND REV. G. A. PHINNEY.

Cambridgeport, East of Columbia St., — J. H. WALKER, Supt. of the
East End Christian Union.

A special committee was also appointed to make arrangements for meetings in the factories on Saturday, May 1. This committee was constituted of the

REV. J. F. MUNDY.

REV. ISAIAH W. SNEATH, Ph. D.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN. REV. ROBERT E. ELY.

RALPH C. GOODWIN, *Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.*

THE MAY-DAY FESTIVALS.

MEETINGS for the school-children were held in every ward in the city Saturday morning, and in the afternoon the older pupils met in Union Hall. At these gatherings there were addresses upon temperance, and entertainments of a literary and musical character. The children sang "America" and other popular songs. Their celebration was one of the most striking and significant features of the jubilee. Another interesting part of the children's celebration was the distribution of fifteen thousand nickel souvenir badges, inscribed as follows: "1887 Cambridge No License 1897."

The meeting at Brattle Hall, Old Cambridge, was presided over by the Rev. Robert E. Ely, President of the Prospect Union. Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenbergh made an address, the Rev. N. S. Greet gave a chalk-talk, and Mr. Edward W. Emerson, the humorist, entertained the children. The music was led by Miss Annie Foster Larcom, cornetist, and Professor Almon Fairbanks, pianist.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, North Cambridge, the Hon. John Read presided, and the programme of the Brattle Hall meeting was repeated. Alderman James A. Wood also spoke.

At Union Hall, Cambridgeport, the Hon. Robert O. Fuller, of the Cambridge School Committee, presided, and the speakers were Col. John D. Billings and the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D. D. Music was furnished by the Manual Training School Glee Club, Miss Ella M. Chamberlain, whistling soloist, and Mr. Francis L. Pratt, baritone. Mr. R. H. Mohr, the ventriloquist, also entertained the gathering.

At Aquinas Hall, Cambridgeport, the Hon. J. M. W. Hall presided. The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., spoke, and

interesting and instructive essays were read by Mr. John P. Sennott and Mr. Thomas Murphy, students in Aquinas College. Mr. Mohr gave a chalk-talk, and also entertained the children with ventriloquism.

At St. John's Hall, East Cambridge, Alderman John T. Shea presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Theodore F. Wright, Ph.D., and the Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger. Mr. Francis L. Pratt led the singing, and the entertainment was furnished by Mr. Harry Bryant, magician, and "Aitch-jaydee," ventriloquist.

At the Second Baptist Church, East Cambridge, the Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger presided, and the programme given at St. John's Hall was repeated. Mr. George Close led the singing.

At Union Hall, in the afternoon, the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological school, presided. The speakers were Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University. There was singing by Mr. E. M. Waterhouse, and music by the Manual Training School Band.

There was a large attendance at all these meetings, which were interesting and enthusiastic. About ten thousand children participated.

ADDRESSES AT THE FESTIVALS.

Following are summaries of some of the addresses at the festivals:—

HON. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER.

HON. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER, at St. John's Hall, Saturday morning:—

You represent a part of the boys and girls of Cambridge. There is no hall large enough to hold them all. Some time you will expect to be called young men and young women, or young ladies and young gentlemen, but you will find, as you grow older, that the best men and women never cease to be boys and girls.

It is fitting that the young people should take a prominent part in this celebration, not only because No-license has brought them great benefits, but because No-license Cambridge is also young,— just ten years old to-day !

We are proud of Cambridge before 1887 ; proud of her glorious history ; of her great men ; of her splendid achievements. But we are prouder of the new Cambridge,— the clean city, the city of the “Cambridge Idea.”

Ten years of No-license ! That means that the most of you have never seen any open saloons in this city. You may have seen them in other places, and know that they make wretched homes, full of poverty and misery. None of you want them here on our street corners. Thanks to the devoted work of public-spirited men and women, who have given freely of their time and money, you are growing up in a clean city. You have better food, better clothing, better homes, because East Cambridge has no open saloons.

Young as you are, you can help the cause of No-license now, and later you can use a larger influence and your votes. In this way you can pass on, to the boys and girls to come after you, the great privileges you enjoy.

MRS. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG.

MRS. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, at Brattle and Odd Fellows' Halls :—

We are rejoicing over a victory for Cambridge. Ten years ago the saloons left Cambridge for good, and that is why we are here to-day in a crowd, rejoicing, with bands of music, with songs and addresses. Cambridge is distinguished : it is the only great city that will not endure a saloon.

I congratulate you, children, that you do not know what it is to see a saloon in your city. Therefore you have never seen how much trouble and sorrow a saloon will make among its neighbors. When I was a little girl I lived in Erie, Pa., and my schoolhouse was surrounded with saloons. As a very little girl, I used to hear the screaming of children because a drunken father was whipping them. I have even heard the screams of

women whose husbands were beating them. The drink made men fight each other, and we school-children were often frightened by the sight of bloody, fighting men ; and these were not only the common ignorant people, but also men of learning, men who were called gentlemen. Once on a time a crowd of people came to my father's door, for he was justice of the peace. Among the crowd were a judge and a member of the legislature, both drunk, and who had been fighting ; and the head of one was covered with blood. On one side of my father's grounds lived a brewer. He had two sons, nice bright boys, but the oldest died young,—of drinking, people said ; and the other lives yet, whose life has been ruined because he cannot keep sober. Our neighbor, on the other side of my father's grounds, was a doctor. His oldest son was a young man to be proud of ; but his father began to keep a drug store, where he sold drinks of liquor, and this promising son, whom everybody thought worthy of trust when he married, died of drunkenness, after making his wife and children very unhappy and also very poor. Another neighbor, almost as near, was a minister's son. He had a wife and three children ; he also got drunk, and at night he would frighten his wife and children so that they had to run away from home. All the trouble, and the hard work, and not having enough to eat for herself and her children, drove his poor, lovely wife crazy ; and she, whom I used to know as the kindest, sweetest, happiest mother of my little schoolmates, died in the poorhouse, and her youngest boy, a drunkard, was buried at twenty-four. And, children, this is only a small part of the trouble that came to our neighbors because of making and selling beer and wine and whiskey. How different it is with you, who have never seen a saloon except miles away ! The city of Cambridge will not allow any man to make a business of creating such trouble for wives and children. There are always men, yes, and women, who are either so wicked or so ignorant as to want to bring the saloon back to Cambridge. But we have so many good and wise voters in Cambridge, and so many men watching so that nobody shall sell liquor here, that ours has remained for ten years the champion No-license town.

You remember about Nansen, the young Norwegian who

has journeyed farthest North of anybody, farthest away through snow and ice, and awful cold. Nansen is a great scientist, and he knew that he and his strong brave men could not endure all those perils if they carried any alcoholic drinks along. He sailed in a ship called, in the Norwegian language, the "Fram." His wife named that ship "Fram," because she wanted her husband to go forward, because *Fram* means forward. The noble men of Cambridge who planned this beautiful celebration to-day expect you to go forward with the work they have begun. They expect the boys and girls of Cambridge to be true to their colors.

HON. J. M. W. HALL.

HON. J. M. W. HALL, at Aquinas Hall:—

There are some events we celebrate and observe in common with other cities in our State or country. The Twenty-second of February and the Fourth of July are national days, one celebrating the birth of him who is called "the Father of his Country," and the other the birthday of our nation.

Then we observe in common with other cities Thanksgiving Day, formerly a New England festival, now adopted by the whole nation as the "family day" of the year. Then there are events that go beyond State or national boundaries in their celebration — like Christmas and Easter.

There are some things also we have in common with many cities in our own land and in foreign lands, — a great university, public parks, public water-works, public libraries, hospitals, schools, and other comforts and privileges incident to a prosperous and Christian community.

Cambridge has some things that no other city has, and that other cities would give a great deal to possess; for example, Washington Elm, Longfellow's home, Lowell's home.

But now we meet to celebrate what no other city of its size in our land can celebrate, — the tenth consecutive anniversary of No-license. Ten years, and no saloon with its vices, its horrors, its temptations to destruction and death. Ten years, and none of these thousands of school-children in

our primary and grammar schools have ever seen a liquor saloon to know what it is in our city. Ten years of happier homes, lighter hearts, better clothed and fed children, better citizenship, more deposits in savings banks, better everything. Surely this is worth celebrating.

Recently the birthday of an eminent missionary who has been canonized, was celebrated by loyal sons of Ireland. It is said that one thing he did was to drive snakes out of Ireland. Well, one day we shall have to canonize some civic saints, and their names will be St. Beach, St. Scully, St. McKenzie, St. Mundy, and other fellow-laborers. If ever men drove snakes out of a place these men have; and who sees so many snakes as the man who frequents the liquor saloon?

We celebrate a real and a great victory; for the victories of peace are greater even than those of war. When such a victory has been accomplished, we may well celebrate it, not with pride or boasting, but with grateful thanks to our leader, — “the Captain of our salvation.”

Let the grand work go on. Let increasing majorities for No-license testify to our devotion to principle and to our unfaltering determination that the saloon shall be forever kept out of our city.

It is fitting that we celebrate this event in this place. The churches of our city, regardless of denominational difference, have stood together in this contest. So should it always be. Let our churches continue steadfast, united, unconquerable, as they go forth to battle against social or civil corruption and vice, always and everywhere.

Recently, amid great pomp and imposing display, a monument to one of our greatest national heroes — General Grant — was dedicated. The simple inscription above the massive portal is in his own words, “Let us have peace.” He led his men into battle, but he did it to secure peace. Peace has come. He sleeps — but his work goes on.

There are other battlefields and other conquerors. Each generation has its own victories to achieve. Those who have fought for No-license in our city for many years will one by one disappear. Their work will be taken up by others.

But, children, you will soon be active citizens in our city or

in other cities. Take your stand now on the side of right and truth, of temperance and godliness, and when your turn comes, do your part to keep our city life pure and clean, our streets safe at all times for any boy or girl or man or woman to walk along them, our homes happy and contented and true,—you will approve the victories of these years for No-license, and add your strength and influence to what your fathers have done. Take your stand *now*, and then we shall be secure for the future when you will be the leaders.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D., at Aquinas Hall, reminded the large audience of boys and girls that the building in which they were gathered had been built by others and had cost them nothing. It was therefore their duty, very plainly, not to injure the building, to make a good use of it, and to give it over in good order to those who should come after them. In the same way, he said, the city had been built. Men began a long time ago, and with a great deal of work and at very heavy cost, had made the city. This has cost you nothing. You must be very careful not to hurt the city in any way, but to make it a better city, because others are coming who will need it. We have the beautiful Library, which has cost you nothing. It would be a very shameful thing if you should do anything to make the Library less attractive and beautiful than it is. You want the next set of boys and girls to have as good a Library as you have. Now you are very fortunate, in that you live in a city from which the liquor saloon has been driven out. The city has gained very much, and you have gained by what has been done for you. Now you will be very careful that the saloon is not allowed to come back. Perhaps you ask what children can do in this work? Well, it will not be very long before the boys, at least, can vote. But even now the boys and girls can do a great deal to make the city more secure in the good ways into which it has been brought. It is astonishing how much a bright boy can do. I have sometimes found when travelling in other countries that,

when everything else failed, a boy was able to help me. One day at the city of Trèves, where there is an old cathedral, I wanted to go in and see it, but the soldiers said I could not go in, and men who were working there said I could not go in; but a boy started up and said, "If you will come around this side, you can get in." So he took me around to the back side of the cathedral, rang a bell, and a woman appeared and let me go in and see the fine old building. There are a great many things that a boy can do, and I am quite sure that you boys and girls who are here this pleasant morning will do all that you can to show your gratitude for those who have done so much for you, and to improve the work which has cost them so much, and which has cost you nothing thus far, but will cost you a great deal in the days that are coming.

THE FACTORY MEETINGS.

IT has been said that one of the distinguishing features of the No-license campaigns, fought through the city, is the union between those of differing and contrasted religious faiths.

Another feature is unique in character. Our factory meetings constitute a practical and efficient part of the whole No-license movement. Men who are sometimes supposed to represent conflicting interests join hands. Differences, if they exist, are forgotten. Jealousies, if there are any, yield to a common love for a cause superior to all selfish considerations.

The No-license leaders did not wait until the working-men came to them, but they went to the working-men. The co-operation of the manufacturers was readily obtained. They were willing to have the working day broken into, at no little cost, in order that their employees might hear No-license truths; while the workmen listened, and reflected, and rolled up their sleeves to some purpose, that the cause affecting the interests of their homes, and of good government, might be helped.

Nor was this a matter of temporary expediency, to be forgotten when the working-man's vote had been cast.

In the hour of jubilation the factory meetings were among the most prominent, and none could be regarded as more significant of the public spirit which had redeemed the city from a great social wrong and made it illustrious for civic thrift and virtue.

In the historical portion of this volume will be found a sketch of this feature of the campaigns, prepared by the Rev. J. F. Mundy, in connection with which there is a list of the jubilee factory meetings.

Below are given summaries of some of the addresses made at these meetings.

REV. CHARLES F. RICE, D.D.

REV. CHARLES F. RICE, D.D., at the University Press:—

The question may naturally be asked by some, what is the reason for this celebration? why do we keep this jubilee over ten years of No-license? The answer is easily given, and is twofold. First, a decade is a natural division of time. It is fitting that, as we close a decade of No-license, we should pause to look back and determine what progress as a city we have made as the result of this new municipal policy.

There is another reason for this celebration. We have not only closed a decade of No-license, but we have ended, we trust, the period of experiment in this great movement. For the first eight years, though the victory was gained continuously, the battle was hotly contested, and the issue doubtful to the last. Each year we rejoiced with trembling. Indeed, the majority was so much reduced the eighth year that it seemed to many as though the days of No-license were well-nigh numbered. Then came redoubled effort and the magnificent victory of 1895, with its 1,503 majority. With renewed courage and strong confidence we began the campaign last year; yet few probably expected that the phenomenal success of the preceding year could be repeated. Almost to our own amazement, the high-water mark was left far behind, and the splendid majority of 1,881 was reached.

May we not say that the time of experiment has passed, the time of assured success has come?

Is there not good reason to celebrate with a jubilee of thankfulness the closing of the one period, and the opening of the other?

And now what have been some of the results of these ten years of No-license over which we rejoice to-day?

1. A great increase in material prosperity. I remember a picture in one of Tom Hood's works which is intended to humorously illustrate a familiar proverb.

A man sits by an open window, through which a strong wind is blowing. With both hands he holds upon the table before him some scattered pence, while Bank of England notes are flying out the window. Beneath is printed: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." This well illustrates the financial policy of license. Since we have given up grasping at the pence of license fees, we have accumulated the pounds of property. The increased revenue gained to the city from taxes under No-license far exceeds the amount of the license fees lost.

2. A marked improvement in good order and morality. We have not wholly stopped the selling or the drinking of liquor. No law can do that. But we have very greatly diminished its sale, and we have driven the business into dark corners of concealment. We have made it in this respect hard for men to do wrong, and easy for them to do right.

3. An educational influence of incalculable value. A generation of children has grown up to manhood and womanhood free from the depraving influence of the open saloon. The new voters, with very few exceptions, are found in the ranks of the No-license army. Our children have been growing up for these ten years past, breathing the air of freedom from the saloon, imbued with the spirit of unfaltering opposition to the liquor traffic.

4. A reputation and influence throughout the State and nation, which have made Cambridge a beacon light of hope and inspiration to all who are struggling to vanquish the power of the saloon. In blessing ourselves, we have blessed others. Never before was our city so widely known, so highly honored. Never did it wield so potent an influence for good. Never was the "Cambridge Idea" so universally accepted as a synonym for municipal purity and progress.

What are the lessons of the hour? How should we keep our jubilee?

1. With devout gratitude to God, whose spirit has inspired us, whose blessing has rested upon us.

2. With hearty recognition of that union of men of all classes and creeds which alone has made possible our grand

success. As we have united in the struggle, so let us unite in our rejoicing and in mutual gratulation.

3. With renewed consecration to the work before us. Let there be no relaxation of effort, no backward movement. Let us make the coming decade one of overwhelming triumph. Like the fisherman in the fable, having securely bottled up our genie of destruction, let us see to it that his escape shall be forever impossible.

REV. GEORGE A. PHINNEY.

REV. GEORGE A. PHINNEY, at the carriage manufactory of Henderson Bros.:—

A majority of the people of Cambridge, among whom fortunately you are to be reckoned, have felt that the policy of No-license has helped to secure a greater municipal purity, and give peace and happiness to the homes among us. That policy we have emphatically indorsed, and the thunder of our municipal decision has rolled across the continent.

We rejoice to-day because Cambridge has been discriminating with regard to the kind of institutions she would tolerate in her midst. The test to which we have put the institutions we allow to stand on the classic soil of this city is threefold: Are they educational; are they beneficent; do they aid in the material welfare of society?

These are important questions. The saloon has robbed this city of millions. On the contrary, the church, the school, the institution of charity, the factory, have poured millions into her treasury, and have helped build up a character of which we may be proud.

Besides, the last ten years has been the triumph of unselfishness. Our decade stands for Christlikeness,—we have banished the saloon because it degraded the city. It was the incarnation of that spirit of covetousness which opposes righteousness, hinders civic greatness, and kills patriotism.

This is an hour for which our children will sing doxologies in the coming century. It commemorates a victory for which other cities have long been waiting. Looking to us, they

will see the night of their distress pass and a day of prosperity dawn. Our victory will prove contagious. So many thousands as we number, working hand in hand for good citizenship and for a good city, will be held as one of the crowning glories of this century. With loud hosannas let us sing Jehovah's praise.

REV. CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

REV. CHARLES OLMSTEAD, at the carriage manufactory of F. Ivers & Son:—

Many visits which I made in boyhood, to the carriage factory of an uncle, help make me feel at home here to-day. It has been said that Boston is the *hub* of the universe because from it there go out *spokesmen* who never *tire* of doing good to their *fellows*. It will be seen that I am not from Boston and that it is not my purpose to *tire* you.

I recall an epitaph which reads,—

“HERE LIES, RETURNED TO CLAY,
MISS ARABELLA YOUNG,
WHO ON THE FIRST OF MAY
BEGAN TO HOLD HER TONGUE.”

If I fail to do as well, it will be because every bell and human voice ought to help swell the chorus of joy and of praise to our Divine Sovereign that for ten years our royal city has been free from the legalized saloon.

I once heard of a lad who was driving a small donkey hitched to a tip-cart, when a heavy gentleman who thought he would borrow a ride, sat down on the tail end of the cart, and the donkey could make no farther progress because he had “lost connection wid de road.” It is due to some such action by the heavy body of our No-license voters that the license system has “lost connection” with our streets.

We are doubtless agreed that the traffic in intoxicants, where there is no hindrance, has baneful effects, and that the best interests of the community demand that it should cease.

Such statements give solid ground from which to oppose the saloon. They demand the exercise of all that is implied by the Golden Rule. The results achieved during the last

ten years cannot be mistaken. No candid observer can be blind to the improvements in order, thrift, business enterprise, increased valuation of investments, and the accumulation of funds in institutions of saving, during the last ten years; while the best interests of the city have been fostered by the purification of politics and by the co-operation of philanthropic labor.

There have been difficulties; but the achievements made attest the value of individual and organized efforts under the guidance of a wise Providence. We should be encouraged to persevere. Let us, as workmen who have no need to be ashamed, put our shoulder to the wheel and work, so that our future shall be even brighter than our past.

MR. JAMES HICKS.

MR. JAMES HICKS, at the box factory of Charles Place:—

With the saloon in our midst we had drunkenness in the home. Fathers and mothers both took their money to buy whiskey and beer. As a result, homes were neglected. Children suffered from lack of food and clothing. The rumseller got the lion's share of what was earned, and the family struggled on in poverty. Tongue would fail to tell of the miseries in the home of the drunkard under saloon tyranny in the days of license in Cambridge.

Contrast the present condition of things after ten years of No-license. Homes have become happy. Fathers and mothers — who fell because of the temptations surrounding them — are devoted to their families. Their surplus wages go into our savings banks. Our streets are safe for men and women, day and night. The reports of police officials in "Frozen Truth" give especial encouragement. We thank God we have had mayors who have felt their responsibility in enforcing the will of the people. As a result, a light shines out to every city and town in our Commonwealth from our beloved Cambridge.

We want to help, every father and mother, son and daughter, to keep our city as it is to-day. Every one has an influence.

Let us exert it, wherever we are, that Cambridge may always, with no uncertain voice, declare itself at the polls against that monster foe of the home,—the saloon.

MR. JAMES COX.

MR. JAMES Cox, editor of the "Cambridge Press," at the same meeting:—

Cambridge has cause to be proud of the occasion to recognize the tenth anniversary of No-license in our city. Scarcely a year has elapsed since we observed the fiftieth anniversary of our incorporation as a city. Then the manufacturing interests of Cambridge made a creditable display. To-day you assemble in your workshops to commemorate the completion of ten years of No-license. It means the banishment of the liquor saloon and all its attendant evils.

Eleven years ago nearly forty saloons were in full blast on Cambridge Street from Inman Square to First Street. No respectable woman could walk out of an evening without an escort. To-day she can travel from one end of Cambridge to the other, day or night, alone and without being insulted. When I said that forty saloons were on Cambridge Street eleven years ago, I did not include those on the side streets. They were beyond count.

The assembly now before me is largely composed of women and girls. Although you may not be voters, yet you have an influence with your father, brother, or friend. The love of cleanliness in the home is dominant in the breast of each of you. Many of you know nothing of the contaminating influence of the open liquor saloon. Your parents have no doubt experienced the evil effects. You go to and from your workshop now in perfect safety, and seldom meet a person under the influence of liquor.

To show you that the rum shop has a contaminating influence and makes people dishonest, I will relate to you a little incident that came under my own observation. In 1873, when I was elected Overseer of the Poor, a woman called on me for aid. At that time the overseers gave aid, as the Board was

not organized as it is to-day, with its clerk and visitor. After answering questions, a little aid was given her, in the shape of an order for \$1.50 in groceries. I was informed by an officer that the party was not deserving of charity. I determined to watch her, and when she came again I gave her an order for \$1 worth of groceries. After she got the goods I followed her to her residence, saw her enter a store in the building in which she lived, and shortly after come out with a large can filled with beer. I took the can from her and went to the store, which I found to be a grocery and liquor concern. I demanded the groceries, and cautioned the keeper.

If there had been no saloon, this woman would not have been tempted to be dishonest. It was the contaminating influence of the surroundings. Such a thing is not possible to-day.

REV. T. F. WRIGHT.

REV. T. F. WRIGHT, at the Page Box Co.:—

We rejoice to-day in the peace and comfort of our homes. Our children are safe and happy. They can join in this festival of No-license and reflect in their own glad hearts the exultation of their parents and friends. We echo back their gladness, and believe we have a right to make the air resound with the acclamations of grateful hearts. The safety of the home assures the security of the city. The happiness of the children helps make the felicity of those upon whom rest the responsibilities of mature years. And it is well worth our attention and should encourage still farther vigilance and enterprise—so far as our No-license cause is concerned—that this festival emphasizes the fact that the good fortune of Cambridge in winning so large and progressive a victory during the past ten years has made her the example for every municipality throughout the land, and encourages the expectation that the time may yet arrive when the whole country shall cast out the saloon as a shame and reproach to the American people. Let us continue to use our franchise for the right, and educate our children that they may achieve a nobler work than that which has been done already.

REV. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN, D.D.

REV. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN, D.D., spoke at the Confectionery Manufacturing Establishment of H. F. Sparrow & Co. and at the Piano Factory of George R. Oliver, substantially as follows:—

It is a peculiar pleasure to address you in this place. One of the chief blessings of No-license has been the bringing of all good people together; for the work in which we have been engaged is not the pet scheme of any religious creed or political party or social class.

It is noteworthy that the employed and the employer, the people of all political shades of belief, are interested in this blessed jubilee. We are agreed that the whole liquor business is bad. It is under the ban. The government says that no one has a right to carry on this business as he does any other; and mainly for the reason that the product of the liquor business does not help the world. The more the saloon-keeper prospers, the more hunger and cold and nakedness, the more discord and tears and sorrow; his prosperity means adversity in the community.

The absence of the saloon has given us better homes, and has kept temptation from old and young. Thousands of children have been benefited. Money that would otherwise have been misused has been spent for the comforts and luxuries of life. The advantages of No-license have been so pronounced that our majorities for it have been gaining. Last year we were fearful there would be a falling off. The majority the year before had been very large,—about fifteen hundred,—and we expected some decrease. The liquor interests were spending a great deal of money to bring in the saloons. So it was we waited with some anxiety for the bells on the evening of election-day, and when they rang out the glad news we should have rejoiced at a thousand majority, but, behold! a large increase—a majority of nineteen hundred—the largest ever given.

We may congratulate ourselves; No-license has come to stay. Cambridge is to be free from the degradation of the

liquor traffic. Let us be thankful for the victories that have been won, for the men and women who with persistent courage have been deterred by no difficulty, but have fought steadfastly for the cause which has enlisted the devotion of our citizens, and, moreover, let us not forget, in our thanksgiving, God, who has guided and blessed us in all these years.

REV. ISAIAH W. SNEATH, PH.D.

REV. ISAIAH W. SNEATH, Ph.D., at the American Rubber Co.: —

We are glad you have tarried to rejoice with us in this jubilee over ten years of No-license in Cambridge. The majority of you are young people, and it is not possible for you fully to estimate the helpfulness of this movement to you. We are assured by those who know, that the conditions in the days of license were vastly different from those of to-day. It was more dangerous to walk the streets, and there were many more temptations that beset the young; for the open saloon is one of the greatest enemies of youth. We should remember with gratitude the fact that we can go to and from our work more safely and pleasantly, because of the absence of the open saloon. We should also remember with gratitude the unanimity with which men, differing in religious creed, politics, and social condition have labored together to bring about these happy conditions. There has been a prevailing opinion in this city upon at least one point, and that is that there shall be no open saloon. I appeal to all the men who are present to continue in this grand No-license movement. There is not one of us who is not better situated to-day, because of the absence of the saloon; and the conditions for our children are manifestly far better than were the conditions in our childhood days. As we love our homes, our children, and the happiness and comfort of all our fellow-beings, let us be found at our post of duty on next December, saying once more by our suffrages that Cambridge shall continue a saloonless city.

REV. J. F. MUNDY.

REV. J. F. MUNDY, at the factory of the American Rubber Co.: —

This is a happy scene: Here is a union for the best interests of both the laborer and the capitalist. There is not wanting to the picture the minister of religion. Labor, capital, and religion are united for the advancement of each individual. We have the home, the foundation of society, for there are fathers and children here; and the mothers, the love of the home, have their hearts here. None will rejoice more than the mothers for the ten years of No-license. No heart can estimate as the heart of the mother the security and comfort, and peace and content and virtue, that have been preserved to the home by the ten years of No-license.

You see the interest your employer takes in you by having such meetings. You meet here also, in some instances at least, men whom some of you perhaps are often inclined to think can in no way have any association in your life. Yet these men are willing and ready to come and say a word of advice and encouragement to you. This is a meeting of all classes in society, and for what? To extend as far as possible to every individual protection against a great enemy to labor, to capital, to social order, and to the home, as well as to religion.

We thank God that the No-license policy has brought together men of every position, and made them friends to each other. If you were constantly surrounded by vice, your minds and consciences would become degraded. Now, through the banishment of the saloon this open degradation is prevented. Your homes are purer. Your minds and consciences are not exposed to so much viciousness. You are better able to use the God-given powers of body and soul for their native purposes.

We rejoice at this condition of affairs, since it is such a strength of hope for the future, not only to the strong, but also to the weak.

You laborers have much to contend with, and need the cheering example and interest both of your employers and your other true friends.

The absence of drink from your homes will secure a stronger, healthier, more intelligent, and more religious generation, and therefore a better class of men and women for the State and the Church.

REV. THOMAS SCULLY.

REV. THOMAS SCULLY, at the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company:—

It speaks volumes in favor of No-license when the great industrial interests of Cambridge unite in celebrating the ten years of consecutive deliverance from legalized saloon rule. Yes, rejoices that for one glorious decade not a saloon has been permitted to stand outside, or anywhere near, the factory or shop to tempt the working-man to his destruction. The kitchen bar-rooms—thanks to the fairly good enforcement of the law by the police—have been made a risky and a costly undertaking. They are, in consequence, few and far between. To-day brings a new and powerful force into the No-license ranks to fight for the working-man's interests against the demon, Drink. For to-day the managers and superintendents of the commercial interests of Cambridge generously give this hour of your time and theirs, order to a standstill the whole machinery of their plants, and so declare to the whole country in dollars and cents that they are convinced that the No-license policy in Cambridge has for these past ten years been most productive of moral, religious, physical, and material welfare. No-license has brought into the shops the great virtue of temperance, the keeper of happiness, the guardian of your reason, and the bond that unites in mutual love and esteem the employer and his employees. No-license is, under present conditions, the best policy for industrial agreement between labor and capital, as the saloon is the greatest fosterer of class hatred and mad strikes. I thank your worthy superintendent, Mr. Cowan, for inviting me here this morning to address you. His noble example will, I trust, be duly appreciated everywhere. He has brought here, too, his own pastor, Rev. Dr. Bicknell. Think of this, my young friends, when you may come to fill a like honorable position, and be not ashamed but proud to profess your faith.

Before I retire to give place to my friend, Rev. Dr. McKenzie, I wish to tell you all that at this moment there rises in my heart this prayer, May God bless the Woven Hose employers and employees with many years of life, in the enjoyment of true liberty and perfect happiness !

There is a false and pernicious impression abroad that on account of the proximity of Cambridge to Boston, you workmen are not wealthier and healthier, and your homes happier, because you travel into Boston, and spend your wages there for intoxicating drinks. I am ready to affirm that such a condition of things is the exception, not the rule. Most of you, my hearers, who in the saloon days of old would feel yourselves inevitably drawn into the rum shop on your way home, have too much self-respect and self-control to make up your toilet, don your best suit, in order to pay tribute to the Boston rum lords.

There are many working-men in our Cambridge shops, who were accustomed to spend most of their hard earnings in the licensed saloons, for whom at the present day Boston, as regards rum-drinking, is as far off as San Francisco. These men have within the last ten years stopped drinking, put their savings in banks, or bought land and built houses for themselves and their children. I can give you the names of scores of such men. The saloon is everywhere the working-man's worst foe. My Church has won honor for its stand against the saloon. The Catholic voters in my parish have gone to the polls, and, as their votes prove, have, in concert with their Protestant fellow-citizens, made Cambridge the cleanest city in the United States.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D., at the same meeting:

This city is of a very convenient size for the trial of experiments in civic life. We have about people enough for the trial of this experiment of republicanism, to find whether it is possible for the will of the people to enforce itself and to secure obedience for the laws which it makes without a standing army and an armed police. Ten years ago, by the vote of the people, the liquor saloon was driven from the city, and for ten

years it has been kept out. This is of great importance, beyond the matter to which it immediately relates, because it shows that such legislation can be peaceably enforced. It is always to be borne in mind that this is not a question of driving from the city any persons or any business, or of breaking up any enterprise in which money is invested. It is simply a question of keeping out what is already outside of the city, and cannot come back unless it is invited to return. I well remember that once, in the north of Ireland, at the Giant's Causeway, I came to the Giant's Well. It was guarded by a man of a very red face and somewhat dilapidated appearance, who held a cup in one hand and a bottle of "mountain dew" in the other. I spoke to him of the Giant who was said to have piled up these immense rocks. He said, with a very reverent air, that no giant made these cliffs, and pointed with his finger upwards, to say that the Maker of all was there. I said, "I should like a drink of the water, but I don't want anything from the bottle." "Will you wait?" he said. "But I do not want anything from the bottle." "Will you wait?" "I want some water, but I don't want any of your whiskey," and with a voice of stern reproach, he made answer, "Will you wait, . . . till you're asked?" I thought I would. Now, I think that these saloon-keepers who flourish at the other end of the bridge will have to wait until they are asked to come back, and that this invitation will never be given. Yet there is a great deal that remains to be done. We must not only make this No-license policy permanent, but we must insist upon its more perfect enforcement. Our past efforts and successes must give us courage to finish the work we have so well begun. Really, it is a very great work. I look into the faces of you young men and young women here to-day, and I ask you to remember what it is to live in a great and free country, to remember that this is a republic where the will of the people is the supreme law, and to resolve that you will do your part; that nothing which hinders the welfare of the republic, of which this city is a conspicuous part, shall be tolerated, but that whatever will promote it, shall be encouraged.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE first day of the jubilee closed with two public meetings,— one in Union Hall, Cambridgeport, and the other in St. John's Hall, East Cambridge. At the Union Hall meeting, Mayor Sortwell opened the exercises, and Hon. William A. Bancroft presided. Music was furnished by the Manual Training School Band. Rev. Thomas J. Coghlan presided at the East Cambridge meeting, and the music was furnished by the Manual Training School Glee Club. Stenographic reports¹ of both of these meetings follow:—

HON. ALVIN F. SORTWELL.

MAYOR SORTWELL called the meeting at Union Hall to order at eight o'clock. He said:—

I have been announced to preside at the meeting this evening, but it would have been more correct to have stated that I would open the meeting. I had an engagement for seven o'clock, made some four weeks ago, but the persuasive tongue of Mr. T. H. Raymond induced my hosts to relinquish their claim upon me until 8.30 o'clock. I make this statement now, that my early departure may be understood.

Ten years ago yesterday, the last licenses granted to saloons in this city for the sale of intoxicating liquors expired. And since then the city has consistently voted No-license, year after year,— some years making slight gains in the majority, and at other times losing from the previous year. But the last few years the gain has been quite regular, and last year the majority attained its highest point, being 1,881 votes.

¹ Union Hall Meeting, Mr. Ephraim Spalding, stenographer; St. John's Hall, Mr. Frederick C. Bean, stenographer.

Nothing in the campaign last fall was more gratifying to me than that No-license was carried in Cambridge by an increased vote over the previous and all other years, because I think that an opinion prevailed that my candidacy was going to hurt the No-license vote. And that it did not, was, as I have stated, pleasing to myself and to my friends.

To my mind, the continued success of No-license since 1886 can be attributed largely to two facts. First, that the law against illegal liquor-selling has been thoroughly and impartially enforced during these ten years, whether under mayors who believed in license, or under mayors who believed in No-license. Second, to the complete separation of this question from politics, and to the non-interference of the leaders of the No-license movement in our local elections.

The fact that the law against illegal selling can be and is enforced in this city, has tended to change votes from license to No-license. The votes of many good citizens who did not believe it possible to enforce the law have been won over.

I believe that neither a man's politics nor his stand on this question of license or No-license should be considered when voting for a candidate for a municipal office. Whoever the voters of this city honor, by electing to the mayoralty, or to either branch of the city council, will be sure to enforce the laws. There is no doubt of this in my mind. But so surely as a candidate's politics or his views on the license question are to be considered, and not his qualifications and fitness for the position for which he is nominated, just so surely will the No-license party fall into the error of the saloon party, which ten years ago interfered in our municipal elections, and was rebuked by the vote against license, which has now become the established policy of our city.

And now that No-license has become the settled policy of Cambridge, every citizen ought to concede that it is better it should be continued rather than to vacillate from No-license to license, and back again, as many of our sister cities are in the habit of doing, with all the attendant evils of non-enforcement of the law in No-license years, and violations of the terms of the license in license years, by the holders, who, fearing that a vote favorable to them will not

prevail on the following year, have no incentive to conduct their business properly.

A fair, conservative, conciliatory celebration, to-day and to-morrow, and the same methods in the fall of each year, will, I believe, keep Cambridge where this audience wants her to remain, in the columns of No-license cities.

You have eloquent speakers here to-night, who have many times been heard on this question, and whom you are impatient to receive. I will therefore delay the proceedings no longer, but present to you a gentleman well known to all, and who for four years was one of the mayors who assisted this cause by enforcing the law.

He will preside over this meeting on my retirement. I now have the pleasure of introducing Hon. William A. Bancroft.

HON. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I deem it a high honor to be asked to occupy the chair which has been so gracefully relinquished by His Honor the Mayor, upon this occasion so important and so significant to our community. We may, indeed, rejoice and be grateful that we are permitted to meet upon an occasion of this kind. The achievement of our community is said to be unparalleled, and yet so great have been the advantages of the No-license policy in the city of Cambridge that it is a matter of some wonderment that more communities have not adopted it.

It is based upon a very few and very simple propositions. Saving is better than waste. Health is better than sickness. Prosperity is better than adversity. That is all there is to it, if these propositions are applied in the concrete. Why, take the case of one of our laboring men, or of a laboring man anywhere, who has saved, or is able to save, something after paying the necessary expenses of his family. Suppose, with his surplus, he goes to a furniture dealer and buys furniture, orders the furniture sent to his home and put in his house for use and adornment. This would be a very simple and very ordinary transaction, you would say, so common-

place that it need not be related. The furniture dealers receive a profit; and the purchaser has derived advantage from the transaction in that his family gets the use of the furniture. But let us vary the supposition somewhat and suppose that when the furniture is sent to the man's house, instead of being placed therein for use and adornment, it is left in the yard; and when the man comes home at night, he gets an axe and chops the furniture up into pieces and piles them up and sets fire to them. What a strange proceeding! The man is crazy, you say. And yet what is the difference between the transaction which I have last described, and the transaction of a man who takes all his savings and buys intoxicating liquor and drinks it? The manufacturer has a profit; the immediate seller has his. Ah! but in the first case, the man burns up the goods. In the second case, the goods are liable to burn up the man. The transactions, I say, or the principles, are very simple, and yet so complicated are they by the usages of society, the disposition of officials, and by the thousand and one other things, that very few communities have the wisdom to determine, the legislation to adopt, or the persistency to retain, a policy of the kind which has been of so much advantage to the city of Cambridge. Why, one naturally supposes that if this same laboring man takes all of his surplus and builds a house or increases his savings-bank account, or buys clothes or furniture, it is very much to his advantage.

But somebody says the license community derives a fee. Yes, indeed, it does derive a fee; but for every tithe of the fee, the other nine are consumed. Is there no advantage on the part of the No-license community? Does not the construction of new houses, does not the increase of taxable property, enable the community to derive a fee? In other words, does not the revenue from the increase in valuation due to the abolition of this policy of destruction, this policy of burning up or drinking up the surplus earnings of the community,—does not that, I ask you, more than offset the revenue to be derived from license fees, and has not that been the experience of the city of Cambridge? From the barest material standpoint, has not that been a sufficient reason for

the adoption and the retention of our No-license policy? I say nothing of better order, of more happiness in homes, nothing of better living; but from the grossest material standpoint of municipal administration, if you please, the policy of the city of Cambridge has been a wise one, and it has been well retained.

It is well worth while to celebrate a policy so long retained; it is well that we meet and give the occasion some significance; it is well that we publish these facts to the world, that others may understand that wherein we have prospered.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are to be addressed by several eminent citizens whose services have been given freely in the past to the adoption and retention of this policy in which we so truly believe, and for the first speaker, I will ask to speak to you one who has often sat upon this platform in the heat of the campaign, and whose spoken and written words have been heard and read where they have accomplished the good for which we are glad. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University.

PROF. FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I was present a week or two ago at a very long meeting, and sitting next to a distinguished manager of a great railway system, and he turned to me and said, "The trouble with this meeting seems to be, from a railroad point of view, that it has not sufficient terminal facilities." I do not propose to err in this regard. There are many speakers here to whom we gladly listen. Let us speak briefly. Our No-license meetings have been too long. Let us celebrate the tenth year by brevity. For my own part, I would call your attention first to the limitations of our achievements. Let us not exaggerate. Let us speak soberly and justly. Many persons in glorying over the success of Cambridge assert more than they can prove. Have these ten years of No-license in our city wholly redeemed it from the curse of drink? By no means. As we are well aware,

drink has not been altogether banished from our midst. Have our citizens all been made perfect? Can they not procure their drink in Boston? Is not there a slight injustice in thus shifting our responsibility? Are there not fraudulent sales within our borders? All these things must needs be admitted to be in some degree true. In these ten years the city of Cambridge has not done everything; yet it has done one great thing. It has eliminated from its own borders one great curse, the curse of the open saloon. It has not prevented those who will obtain drink from getting it, but it has withdrawn the solicitation and persuasion of drink from those who would not seek it, but who may be from day to day tempted by it. This is our victory, and this victory has beyond any doubt had an extraordinary influence upon the sobriety, the citizenship, and the prosperity of our beloved city. It is a great thing that in these ten years our tax valuation has enormously increased, yet one cannot have everything. People ask whether we have not lost a certain amount of municipal income by the absence of license fees? Of course, this income is withdrawn, yet this is only to say that we cannot have the \$80,000 that would come to us in license fees, and at the same time the \$400,000 a year which has come to us by the increase of our tax valuation. We cannot have the profit derived from taxing the saloon, and at the same time the enormous increase in our savings-bank deposits derived from savings of which a large part was spent in the saloons. We cannot have the increase from our license fee, and at the same time the orderliness and decorum of our streets. We cannot have this slightly added income, and at the same time such streets as are to be seen in the city of Boston. Thus we do not claim everything; we simply point to the signal advantages and significant lessons that are derived from these ten years.

One of the most important and striking lessons of our municipal life is what I may call the self-propagating influence of a good cause. Ten years ago many persons doubted the wisdom of our policy, and the burden of service fell on a few. But a few persons loyally consecrated and untainted by selfishness can accomplish in a city of eighty thousand persons more

than most observers realize, and in our own case have brought about this great common good. I heard the other day of a little girl who was looking at herself in the glass, and having studied her face, turned to her aunt, who was sitting near by, and said, "Auntie, did God make you?" And her aunt said, "Yes, my dear." "Well, did God make me?" "Why, certainly, my dear." And then the little girl looked from one to the other and said, "Well, I think He has been doing better work lately." In the providence of God, we have been doing better work each year; and as the boys who have been trained in the No-license system and wearing these badges which we are wearing to-night, come up to the polls year after year, this majority which even now seems safe shall place us where we shall no longer have to agitate, or explain and defend, but can cast our ballots in wholesome security and peace.

I wish to point out another lesson which is most important. It is the widely extended contagion of a good cause. Having thus won a victory in Cambridge, we find ourselves not alone. Certainly, if ever a city was not set upon a hill, it is this town which just rises above tidewater; yet certainly, if in the minds of the country there is a city set upon a hill whose light cannot be hid, it is our municipality. The country is watching us, waiting to learn our lessons and to know our secret. I found myself, the other day, in the town of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the first thing the public-spirited people of that town wanted to know was the secret of the No-license cause in Cambridge, and a churchful came together to hear any suggestion which might be applied to the needs of that town. I had a visitor not long ago, from one of the college settlements in Chicago, and the first thing she wanted to learn was the secret of municipal methods in the city of Cambridge, because, as she said, it was the best-governed municipality in these United States. All this, ladies and gentlemen, illustrates the contagion of a good cause, which is as real and inevitable as the contagion of evil or of disease.

Finally, I recall to you another lesson that these years have taught. It is the expansion of a good cause. Having done one thing thus well, the city of Cambridge has been brought to do many another thing well. Along with No-license has

come the cleansing of the municipality in all regards. Did we ever have before a City Hall pure from the intervention of the saloon-keeper? Did we ever have the wholesome regenerating influences of social welfare about us which prevail to-day? The whole general conception of a civic consciousness and of municipal pride has entered with this movement, until we have advanced into that great thought of common responsibility and privilege which we have come to call the Cambridge Idea. It is all the outcome of one cause at the beginning, which, being a good cause, naturally expands and leavens all our life. In foreign countries, travellers find themselves classified in the trains into three classes. You may take your ticket in the first or the second or the third class. I was told the other day that an American traveller found himself in a diligence in Switzerland in which these same class distinctions were maintained, and he could not at first see any reason why. There seemed under such circumstances no sufficient advantage to be gained by a first class-ticket. But when they came at last to a very high hill, he found out the difference; for the conductor called out, "First-class passengers keep their seats; second-class passengers get out and walk; third-class passengers get out and push." Fortunately for us, in a municipality like this there are no social classes, but all of us are first-class passengers in mutual respect, and third-class passengers in the call to service; and in any emergency of this municipal life, it is the duty of all hands to get out and push.

CHAIRMAN BANCROFT, in introducing Judge Hammond, said:—

It is very convenient in addressing audiences outside of Cambridge to cite the candor and the fairness of many Cambridge citizens, who did not, ten years ago, at least, believe in the No-license policy, but who, through observation, fairness, and intelligence, have come to believe in it because they saw that No-license prohibited. They were public-spirited citizens, interested in the welfare of their community, and willing to sink their personal views, or even to change their personal views, if they saw a good reason, that the community might

gain an advantage. They were not like the two travellers upon an ocean steamship of whom it is related that one rushed up to the other and said, "Yawcob, Yawcob, the ship is sinking." "Well," said Yawcob, "what do we care? We don't own it." The intelligent and responsible people of Cambridge do own it, and they feel their responsibility to such an extent that in this question, at least, no matter what their station in life, no matter how much withdrawn from city affairs and involved in the exercise of their official duties they may be, they do not hesitate to come forward in public and express their views.

It is now my pleasure to ask to speak to you at this time, our eminent fellow-townsman, a member of the respected Judiciary of the Commonwealth, Hon. John W. Hammond, Judge of the Superior Court.

JUDGE JOHN W. HAMMOND.

I did not come here to say anything new to you, my fellow-citizens, ladies and gentlemen, on this question of temperance. I have come here simply to stand up, as they say in an old-fashioned conference meeting, to be counted on the right side. I have always voted in favor of No-license, and always expect to do so. The question of temperance and intemperance is not here for discussion to-night. This is not the hour for argument, but it is the hour for congratulation and reflection upon the lessons of the past. In this city, the time for argument among thinking men on this question of No-license has gone by. It is no longer a debatable question in this community among men who have seriously had in view the benefit of the community. Who is there of us who would like to change the ten years of the past and consider them as years of license? We have many things to be proud of in this city, but hereafter it will be said that one of the greatest achievements of this community has been this constant policy of No-license continued over a period of ten years. As has been stated by the preceding speaker, it is already regarded as a remarkable performance throughout this whole country. It is wonderful that it has been achieved. It has been achieved by

a union of those who are opposed to the saloon. There is no more deadly opponent to our civilization or to our Republican form of government than the saloon in politics. It stands not only for intemperance, but for the allies of intemperance, crime, and poverty. If you have ever had occasion to go where the criminals of this State are brought for investigation, you know that by far the greater part of them are there by reason of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Every man knows that. The intemperate use of intoxicating liquor is defended by no sensible man. The only question is how best to deal with the use, and we have demonstrated that, at least in a community situated as this community is, there is but one way, and that is the way we have pursued. Not only on this question of license, as has been said by the preceding speaker, but upon the other questions of good government, has this city come to be regarded as a model throughout our country, and our fame has spread. I believe that any thinking man, upon reflection, will come to the conclusion that it would have been impossible to have secured the good name which we have in other respects, or to have deserved it, had we not succeeded in throwing the saloon away.

It is said that we have a pure city government, and I believe that to be true. Upon this platform, and presiding over this meeting, is a man who is fitted by temperament, by education, and by attainment for the proper and honorable discharge of public duty, and he has presided over the affairs of this city for four years. As far as I am concerned, I should have voted for him as long as he would have stood as a candidate. But with all his strength, with all his disposition towards the right, his performances would by no means have been as creditable as they have been but for the support of the community over which he presided. He felt the influence about him. As a soldier going to battle is unconsciously sustained by the courage of those by his side, so has our Mayor felt and been strengthened by the influence of our efforts made in behalf of temperance. And so will each succeeding mayor feel and be strengthened.

As I stated when I arose, I am not here to make a speech. My practice, when my temperament will permit it, is to keep

quiet. This is the hour for congratulation, and in the hour of congratulation we must remember what we have so often heard, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Let the lesson of this hour be, that from this time henceforth, we will see to it, so far as in us lies, that the inhabitants of this city shall ever have the privilege of just such a congratulatory hour as we now have.

CHAIRMAN BANCROFT, in introducing Father Scully, said :

It is sometimes said by those who in spite of ten years' experience do not entirely agree with the policy which has been adopted, that we have in our midst kitchen bar-rooms. Doubtless we do have them. Doubtless they have them in the larger city across the river where the contrary policy prevails ; at least, we very frequently take up the morning paper and read how the efficient Metropolitan police force of the city of Boston has discovered certain places where liquor was sold illegally. Certain it is that if a resort is found in this city, or if there is any indication that there may be one, very much is made of the circumstance, and the story is rushed up and down our streets. Sometimes, by the suggestion in the columns of the Boston papers and in other ways, the rumor grows with the relation. A story is told of an event which happened during the Revolutionary War to General Putnam, "Old Put," who for a time had his headquarters only a short distance from where we are now seated. Putnam was assigned to the command of a very important post, but so much reduced was the strength of the American forces that he was given but fifty men to hold his post. He had some British prisoners, and one of them, an officer, who was upon the point of death, very much desired to see a brother officer in the British army, and he appealed to General Putnam to be allowed to do so. The general was very much perplexed. There was his duty to his country, which required him not to expose the weakness of his force, and, on the other hand, there were the dictates of humanity, that said that this dying officer should see his friend. Putnam was a Yankee, and, of course, shrewd, so he finally hit upon this expedient. He told the British officer, his prisoner, that he should see his friend, but

that he must be admitted at night. He gave directions that a light should be placed in every house in the village where his post was, and with his fifty men, with such music as could be gathered,—not such good music as is furnished by the Manual Training School Band, but such music as was at hand,—he marched up and down through the streets. Impressed by the noise, excitement, and glare of the lights in the houses, the visiting officer, who had been admitted to see his dying friend, returned to the British army and reported that Putnam had five thousand men. Well, the expedient is made use of for a less worthy cause nowadays; and this single kitchen bar-room is paraded up and down our streets, until it appears to some people that one becomes a dozen or even twenty, and that there is as much liquor sold by one poor, wretched individual out of a tumbler and a small flask as might be poured out from eighty or ninety saloons. But there is somebody here who knows more about the absurdity of the kitchen bar-room charge than I do; and I am going to ask to speak to you now, one of the mighty giants in this cause, who does not thank any man to sell the stuff in our midst, the Rev. Thomas Scully.

REV. THOMAS SCULLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I rejoice with you, my fellow-citizens, on this day. It is something remarkable, something unprecedented in the histories of the cities of our Commonwealth or country, that a community of about eighty thousand people of different creeds, of different political affiliations and of different lines of thought on many matters, should have a majority year after year for ten years in favor of No-license, without a break. It was a fight this year and a fight the next, but always a victory. It was done by our earnestness, by our determination. We are now, many of us, growing old, and while we hope to live to see another decade, what we wish and desire in this celebration, I think, is that a lesson may be learned by the younger people, by the young men, especially, of this city. I know of no city where the young men have before them the example of better men than we

have in Cambridge. On this platform to-night are men who have succeeded in life, representative men filling the highest places in State and in city. From them the young men should learn that success in life is achieved, not by getting rich in a hurry, like the saloon-keeper, but by sobriety, by honesty, by industry, by a steady pursuit of the right and an unswerving hostility to what is wrong.

Cambridge to-day stands forth before the world as she is, not to be considered as she is not. As Professor Peabody well said, and I was glad to hear him put it that way, we do not pretend that we have banished all drunkenness and drinking from the city. Our battle was not with individual drunkards, or with a club, or with several clubs. Our conflict was with the institution known all over this country as the saloon. Judge Hammond has well said, and he is a great authority (I was glad to hear his voice here, and it has great power, as we all know, coming from one sitting on the bench of our Superior Court), that the saloon is the cause of nearly all the crime that is committed. Our contest was with that one institution. We went into the fight to conquer it, and we did conquer it. We put it out of Cambridge the first year; it tried to come back the second, and we defeated it again; and so on year after year, until now the question is settled, as has been said. The question is settled, and the saloon is *never* to come back here to this city of Cambridge.

We began ten years ago, not a large number of men, but those who went into it went in earnestness. We stood then, hoping to get the backing of the respectable and honest voters of the city. We got it. We were satisfied, and had reason to be. We thought, in getting so much, we got a great deal, but we have secured more than we dreamed of, because not only have we been supported by the No-license voters, and the churches, and the schools, and the temperance societies, but now the doors of the mills and factories and workshops of this great industrial city have been thrown open to the clergy and laity who are battling for this cause, and we are invited there to address the employees. It was my privilege this morning to speak at the Woven Hose, where there are about one thousand to thirteen hundred employees. There is no

other city of eighty thousand inhabitants where its mills, factories, and workshops are free from the saloon tempter. Go to Lowell, go to Worcester, go to Fall River, go to any of these large manufacturing cities, and what do you find? You will find surrounding the mills and workshops the saloons. You can count them by tens and by twenties. What are they there for? They are there to gather in the hard earnings of the working classes. Now, we must stand by the working classes, because the working classes are not the third nor the second class, but they are the first class in every country. They are the best of the best in every land. They are the ones that enrich the country, and hence we have received with joy the invitation to speak on the No-license question in all these factories. Cambridge factories, mills, and workshops have no saloons to gather in the earnings of those who are employed there.

His Honor the Mayor, in introducing me, connected me with some kitchen bar-room. Now I always voted for Mayor Bancroft, always; but I am not sure if he was up again for the place that I would, as he has introduced me in such a way. He has put me here as a kitchen bar-room advocate. Allow me to tell you all that I know about kitchen bar-rooms in the city, and it is simply this. When men have approached me and said, "Well, what's the use of No-license? There is just as much liquor sold now as when there was license; look at all the kitchen bar-rooms," I say, "Well, my friend, I do not know where there are any kitchen bar-rooms; you seem to know where they all are. Now show me one, and I will give you five dollars." I think that was a pretty good offer,—five dollars to show me even *one* kitchen bar-room. "Well, I am not able to show you where they are, but I am *told* that there are some." Now that is about the full amount of it, excepting this,—I will say this,—I believe there is a little of this kitchen bar-room business, but mighty, mighty, *mighty* little. We are by no means, as I told you, perfect. There are lots of things we desire and wish to have, but we have to be satisfied with an average, and we are satisfied. We ought to be satisfied, and to thank God for it, that the abomination of the saloon is out of the city.

Such words as these, and gatherings of this kind, will create public sentiment and strengthen public feeling for No-license and temperance. They will encourage the police to enforce the law. I think, myself, that the small amount of this kitchen bar-room business is due to the fact that the police are enforcing the law fairly well. Of course, we have not angels on the police force. They are not all canonized saints; but they are a very superior class of men to what they were in the saloon times, let me tell you that. I have lived twenty years in Cambridge under the saloon régime of license, and ten years under No-license, and I can say that we are almost in Paradise to what we were before. In those olden times, and many who are here to-night will bear me out, it was a daily kind of constitutional walk for the saloon-keepers to go up to the City Hall and back again for the good of their health. We do not see many of them there now, and they will never get there again, *never*.

Of course, some people say that the druggists are selling liquor. Well, let us tell the truth all the time. I do honestly believe that there are a few druggists who, instead of selling castor oil and epsom salts, are selling bottles of whiskey to young men, but we are not going to allow this thing to go on. I do not wish to be understood as saying that all the drug stores are whiskey shops,—by no means; but I do think that there are a few who have gone into the business and have licenses as druggists. The drug business is, when properly carried out, a very respectable business. They compound medicines to cure you and to cure me, and send out drugs that are such as our physicians order. The business of a druggist and an apothecary is to compound the doctors' prescriptions. We cannot get on in Cambridge without that; but let it be understood here in Cambridge that when a man starts a drug store and does the business of a whiskey shop, and secretly sells whiskey and liquor to young men, he must stop. And it is right, I think, to bring the matter to the attention of the city government, whose business it is, in granting licenses, to try to ferret out anything of that kind, because our movement is for a city that is clean and respectable,—a city where there is morality and public decency.

My friends, I join with you in congratulations. We have had ten years of peace and prosperity here in Cambridge for which we must thank God. Let us only be faithful to our duties,— let us only love this city as she should be loved— and no saloon will ever be legalized within its boundaries.

CHAIRMAN BANCROFT, in announcing the collection, said: —

I once heard of a man who swallowed a five-dollar gold-piece. His friends, with the aid of a stomach pump and by almost superhuman efforts, were able to extract from him only \$2.65. The point of this anecdote at this time is in the application thereof. The zealous and efficient committee which arranged these observances found it necessary to incur some expense, and it is especially fitting at a No-license meeting to take up a collection. In some way or other they have disposed of about \$600, and we have got to get it all back, and we have no stomach pump either. We have, however, an efficient corps of ushers, who will now pass the hat, and they must not forget this platform.

CHAIRMAN BANCROFT, in introducing Dr. McKenzie, said:

A striking feature of the No-license work in Cambridge is that it has been defended and sustained by men of different views, but it is not only by men of different views that our work has been carried on. It has been carried on by public-spirited men, by zealous men, by intelligent men, and by men eloquent and devoted. And I am very glad to have the opportunity of presenting to you Rev. Dr. McKenzie.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very glad that my friend, Father Scully, put at the head of the list the class to which I belong, for I have always been a working-man, and if never before, certainly to-day. This is the third time I have spoken to an audience upon this subject. I took all I knew yesterday and divided it into four parts, and this is the third part. You may not see in it any connection

with the others, but I think we shall come out well to-morrow night.

I had the very great pleasure of standing with Father Scully, this morning, before an audience of young men and young women,—very largely of young men and young women,—who stood very patiently and listened to our words. It was a notable gathering. I doubt if there is another country on the earth where it could be produced. The time was not taken from them, but was taken from the corporation for which they labor. It was not their noon hour; it was the hour of a factory employing some thirteen hundred hands. Mr. Cowan said that it cost the company about \$150 to hold the meeting, and this he said when asked, but not until then. I think it means something when business men will give in these hard times \$150 to celebrate this anniversary of No-license. It shows a little, I think, how the matter has entered into the minds and hearts of the people, where it needs to rest. This is very largely a civic celebration. I am rather glad on some accounts that the audience is not large to-night. If we had anything to decide, the hall would be packed, I am sure; but when we come simply for congratulation, men feel that they are not needed, and perhaps they are not. I am confident that every seat would have some one in it, if the occasion meant war and not victory.

A really very great thing has been accomplished here, not only in establishing this policy, but in establishing all that belongs to it, and making the city actually proud in itself, and a veritable object lesson and teacher for the world. But it has cost a great deal. I think we need to learn a lesson from it. We need to be reminded that many of the best blessings we have, have not cost us anything, but that they have been costly to others. We ought to be grateful, at least, to those who have paid so much to give us good streets, good stores, a good city hall, a fine library, a good government, and this policy that has now been established. How has it been brought about? By the union of good men of various faiths and opinions, not merely various faiths, but various opinions. We have united upon this. Not every man by any means has believed that No-license is the ideal

policy. Some wanted high license, and some wanted low license. Some wanted one thing, and some another. They came to see, like sensible men, that if you cannot get what you prefer, you are to get what you can. Setting aside individual preferences, they said the best thing that is practicable is No-license. They said it, and have kept saying it all this time, and that, ladies and gentlemen, is the peculiarity of it.

I am sometimes questioned in regard to the Cambridge movement. I am told that people are writing, asking if a book is to be published after this celebration, answering the question as to how the schools and churches work together. This Cambridge Idea is a thousand times more than working together. I state it myself in this way: the Cambridge Idea is working together and sticking to it. Now the trouble with communities around us — a great many of them — is that they are wavering. They are sure that this is the best thing now, and then something changes their minds, and they go over to the other side. It is a lack of the extremely rare grace of perseverance and patience, I am very sure. I am inclined to think that the highest as well as the hardest grace of character to acquire in this world is the grace of waiting. Our neighbors, a great many of them around us, have not that grace. They are changeable: they pass from one thing to another; they do not make up their minds as Grant did his, that this line is the best line and the one on which they will fight it out. Now it does not make much difference whether that was the best line, or some other, in comparison with the simple fact that he stuck to it. Sticking to a thing, although it be inferior, is almost all there is to it. There may be six other lines, all of which may be superior in some respects, but you must keep to one. In spite of all defects, we have held very steadily on our way and have steadily gained.

I saw somewhere the other day the story of a young lady who was calling her young man to account. She thought he was somewhat fickle, and that she could not depend upon him. He said, "Mary, you can depend upon me, I promise you; I swear fidelity by these lofty elms." "Ah," she said, "it won't do, John; they are slippery elms." I think that is the

way a great many people have sworn their fidelity, with no sort of conviction that this is eternally right, that it is law.

Some years ago the distinguished merchant, Alpheus Hardy, said to me: "There are two dangerous points in a man's life, when he is likely to go to pieces. The first dangerous point is when he is starting out, and has not anything, and will run very great risks. The second is when he has gotten his fortune, and says that, having gotten it, he can risk anything now, he is so smart." Now we have come to the second of these two periods. Ten years! Ah! now we can rest. Ten years of victory! They are not sleeping over on the other side of the river. They are always vigilant, always watching. One great point of this great contest of ours is that we have done it every year as if we had never defeated the enemy, as if we had been defeated every year. We have come together and talked it over and laid our plans as if it were a fresh, untried question. Every one has said to every other one, we must begin in the old place; and we have always started the literature of this subject from the letter A and worked it out from that. We began with the figure 1, and moved on. It has been the primary meeting first, a few men in the hall across the street. By and by the meetings scattered over the city; then the ten thousand marchers up and down the streets of the city, then the gatherings in the factories and the churches, and the immense gathering in this hall, all of which have been repeated with a monotony full of promise. We worked it out, and we must work it out to the end; and woe be to the man who relaxes, who feels he is secure! He is in the second stage. The fortune that he has been smart enough to accumulate he will be fool enough to lose. It is bad enough to be poor, but it is worse to have been rich and then to be poor through recklessness. It would be bad enough, under any conditions, to lose the election next time, but it would be worse to lose it because we have gained the election so many times before. Better so far as honor goes, better almost so far as our own self-respect goes, that we had been defeated for the last ten years, than to be defeated now; to show that we have not muscle enough, not iron enough in our blood to keep what we have gained,— that ten years of success have

passed into a disgraceful defeat. We are to come rallying up to this great point, moving steadily on in the old way, as if we had never won.

It was in one of the French wars, I believe, that a young soldier, with great bravery, took a flag of the enemy. He felt that such an accomplishment would surely receive recognition and promotion. He rushed up to the colonel and said, "Colonel, see, I have taken this!" And the colonel replied, "All right, my boy, go take another." That is what we are to do. We have to go and take another. What have we to do yet? We are to crush out these little excrescences and nuisances which are not very serious, for if they were we should have put them down long ago. We should rally to do this.

You never exert yourself stoutly against a mosquito, while you get up to put a wild dog out of the door, or a tame dog, perhaps; yet the insect worries you more than a dog. The truth is a thing has to assume some proportions before we give ourselves to it with any vigor.

Boswell was out walking with Johnson one day, and spoke of "that hill yonder." Johnson replied, "That is not a hill; that is a considerable protuberance." Now that is about what a kitchen bar-room is, or a drug and liquor store. Imagine a full armed policeman going down to make war on a miserable little kitchen bar-room kept by a wretched woman pouring whiskey out of a hidden bottle. He would want to go at night. It is such a little thing that there is no heroism in it. But we must do it. You cannot have malaria in your house. You make every effort to put it out. We must put out the kitchen bar-rooms, but at the same time we must treat the druggists as gentlemen. He is a sneak and not a man, not an apothecary, who under that name makes it his principal business to sell liquor, and every decent apothecary ought to hound him. He is a disgrace to his honorable profession. I think we shall come to it. We are gradually moving on. We have taken hold of the idea. We have the inspiration, the exercise, and the excitement of gatherings like these of to-day and to-morrow, which will bear us on to the completion of the victory. It is always a little hard to gather ourselves up after the feast, but I think we are going to do it. Who is? I think we are

all going to do it. Will we not every man strengthen his neighbor and help his friend? We are going to talk about it. We have the boys already. I talked to hundreds of them today, and they see how the case stands. I told them down at the Woven Hose factory that there is here a much bigger question than the liquor question, a question that has never been settled in the world yet. It is the question whether a republic is possible, the gravest political question ever submitted to men since the beginning of the world and never finally solved. There never yet has been a republic that has lasted very long. To be sure, there have been these little French, Spanish, and South American republics, but I do not mean them. I mean thirty or forty different nations made into one nation ruled by the voice of the people, where the ballot-box is as mighty as an army, and the will of the voters as little to be resisted as the will of a tyrant. That is what we mean by a republic. When the community speaks, every man bows his head, every man consents, and the voice of the people is with power. It is as the voice of God, which is not to be disobeyed. This is the great point in this matter. It was there that we were met every time. Men did not dare to say that liquor-selling was right or that drinking was wrong, but they said in effect, *You* are wrong and astray from the best principles; you are going upon the basis that a republic is possible, whereas it is not; you cannot force the will of the people. Suppose you make your law, you cannot enforce it. We answered, *We can*. They said, You will not be able to do so. We replied, *We will*. They said again, You shall not attempt it. To which we answered, *We shall; and we did*.

That is the great question, and every one who illegally sells liquor is a Jefferson Davis in disguise. He is a traitor. He is a rebel. He is a man who does not believe in republicanism. I wish we had a hundred Napoleon Bonapartes to wring him, until the voice of the people became as potent over him as the voice of a tyrant backed by a mighty army. That is the question, young men. It is a great republican question we are settling, whether the law shall be held sacred; whether men shall be forced to keep it; whether men shall be taught to keep it, and to yield their willing allegiance to it. So

far as we have been able within reasonable limits, we have brought this about here. The will of the people has been enforced.

Will Russell said, "I do not like prohibition. If you make the law, I shall enforce it." And he did. Republicanism does not require that you should believe in prohibition, it requires that every policeman shall enforce the law so far as it is possible, or retire from the force. That is what republicanism requires. That is what public spirit requires. That is the question that is at issue. When the will that has no army, no grandeur or glory but the glory of its great sublime moral truth, shall so assert itself that men shall be glad to obey it, and young men shall conquer by paying homage to it, then shall it stretch over the world its sword of justice wreathed with flowers. This mighty authority is like the authority of the Almighty, gentle as the light, falling quietly as the nourishing rain, working radiantly like the course of the planets, binding men together as the bands of Orion hold the stars, and filling the air with sweetness as the sweet influences of the Pleiades are poured out along the sky.

We are doing this. Let us go on. This week has been a great week in New York. I was there a week ago to-day. Even then they were mustering their forces and getting ready to pay homage to the great general who was to be entombed for the last time on Tuesday. They brought up recollections of him, and every one who had touched him seemed to have become famous. Among the recollections of Grant was this. I think it is from General Porter himself. General Grant's motto was this, and I wish you to remember it. I shall try to remember it, for I am quite sure it is right, and I never heard it put so before. General Grant's motto was this, "When you are in doubt, move to the front." Most of us say, I am in doubt, and will get to the rear till the fight is over. That is not *your* way. That way cost the lives of some of your brothers and husbands. Sherman said that the pleasantest place in battle was at the front. You are among the baggage wagons and hear only the roaring of the cannon when in the rear. You do not know how the battle has gone, and you are losing all the excitement. You stand there, nothing but a poor

dumb sufferer. Go to the front if you want to be in the gladness of the battle.

Are you in doubt, any of you or your neighbors, in regard to this question ? Do not stand back here ; go out there ! Go out to the front, close to the ballot-box ! Go out and bring your neighbors ! Oh, stand in front of yourself ! Stand in front of all your life, for every doubt gathers strength the more you cherish it. Move to the front with all the courage, hope, and inspiration that comes to you ; be a man ; bring out the best thing in you, the truest courage, the noblest life, and the day shall be won with a lasting victory. Oh, when you are in doubt, move to the front !

REV. THOMAS J. COGHLAN.

At St. John's Hall, REV. JOHN O'BRIEN was unable to preside, and REV. THOMAS J. COGHLAN, who officiated in his stead, said :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : We meet this evening to celebrate the success of an idea that but a few years ago was considered utterly impracticable.

The No-license policy, we were told, might be very good for smaller communities, but that its enforcement in a city like Cambridge would not be a success ; that it could not work well for the material or moral interests of the people. The city's prosperity during these years, notwithstanding all the other drawbacks,—such as business depression, etc.,—her improvement in every line of material interests, clearly shows that she has not suffered financially.

Men, whose position in the community affords chances for observation, such as clergymen, lawyers, etc., give testimony to the moral worth of this policy. Its very nature involves a principle that is admitted by moralists of all creeds. If you want to remove sin or danger, you must remove the object which is the occasion of sin. All admit that the licensed saloon is such an object or occasion for law-breaking. Its only excuse would be that it is better to permit under restraint an evil that you cannot exclude. Cambridge, however, has proved that the

evil can be excluded. She claims your respect and love on account of her ancient halls of learning, her grateful remembrance of patriotic traditions, the means she affords her citizens for improvement, and for the successful administration during the past ten years of No-license.

I must not forget, however, that I am here, not to make a speech, but to preside, to introduce men who will tell you of the good work done in a noble cause. I have now the honor to present to you Senator Dallinger.

HON. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As your chairman has said, we are assembled here this evening to celebrate the completion of ten years of No-license in the City of Cambridge. It certainly is an event worth celebrating. For ten years a certain class of men have been knocking at our doors, asking the voters of Cambridge to grant them a license. A license to do what? A license to take each year hundreds of thousands of dollars which was being deposited in the savings banks against a rainy day, which was being used in acquiring homes, in buying food and clothing for wife and children, in giving the boys and girls a little more schooling and a little better start in life,—in short, to take this money which was being used as it should be used, in making men and women and children better and happier, and to hand it over to a few persons, in exchange for a mere temporary gratification of an animal appetite injurious to the man himself and a source of poverty and wretchedness to those dependent upon him. A license to take honest, industrious, law-abiding citizens in this city of ours, and gradually change them into drunken brutes with the last vestige of the divine image of their Creator stamped out. A license to bring untold misery and suffering and anguish to the hearts of wives and mothers and sisters. A license to destroy happy homes, and to fill up our almshouses, our insane asylums, and our prisons with men and women who otherwise would be valued members of society. A license to take the young men of our city as they

stand in the full strength of their manhood, in all the glorious enthusiasm of youth, looking forward with confidence and hope to the golden opportunities before them, and to drag them down and down to a living hell, and then throw them upon the shore of life like stranded wrecks, a disgrace to themselves, their families, and the community in which they live.

This, my friends, is the sort of a license which these men have been asking for, and in exchange they have offered the city a few thousand dollars. And the voters of Cambridge, with the words of the great Massachusetts Bill of Rights that the object of government is to "make certain laws for the common good" ringing in their ears, have said: No! We will give you no license to do these things. We do not want any part of your blood-money. You may, if you choose, kill men and women by slow degrees with your accursed traffic, just as you may kill them more quickly with knives and pistols, but you will do it at your peril. You will do it with the strong arm of the law against you and not with its sanction; and if we are satisfied that you have done it, we will put you behind the bars.

At every city election we are told that in spite of the No-license law, liquor is still sold in Cambridge, and this is by all odds the strongest argument advanced by the advocates of license. It appears to have been strong enough to have induced over four thousand voters to vote "Yes" last December, but I ask you to consider how absurd this argument is. In spite of the law, intoxicating liquor is sold; therefore we should vote to license the sale of liquor. In spite of the law murders are committed; therefore we should license people to kill. In spite of the law, burglaries and larcenies are committed every day; therefore we should license people to steal. How utterly absurd, you say, and yet that is what you get by carrying this argument to its logical conclusion.

I tell you, my friends, the No-license law is better enforced in Cambridge than it has ever been before; and as the years go on, and the majority for "Yes" in East Cambridge steadily diminishes, until finally even Ward 3 goes for No-license, the law will be better and better enforced. I tell you, as a mem-

ber of the No-license committee, I am glad to have the privilege of coming over here to East Cambridge to-night, because I want to tell you how proud I am of the work which you have done here for No-license. Considering the floating character of your population, and the fact that most of your newcomers come here from license communities, the steady gain for No-license is most gratifying.

I am aware that some of you down here think that those of us who live in other parts of the city are not very friendly to East Cambridge. While that may be true of a very few, it is not true of the vast majority of us. East Cambridge is a part of our city, and as such we love it, and we want to see it prosper. And I want to say right here, that there is no part of our city where No-license has done more for the prosperity and happiness of the people than in East Cambridge. I wish that it were possible for me to have a talk with every "Yes" voter in East Cambridge. I know, as well as I know anything, that I could prove to him, if he were open to conviction, that it is his duty as a citizen of this city to vote No-license. Compare the ten years of license from 1877 to 1887, and ten years of No-license from 1887 to 1897. Make every kind of a comparison you choose. Look at the matter from any point of view you please, and you are inevitably forced to the same conclusion, that the No-license policy has been an untold blessing to this community.

Politically, you have a better, cleaner, purer government. I can remember how under the license régime each saloon-keeper was a power at City Hall, and how the combined saloon interests constituted a standing menace to good government. That the City of Cambridge to-day enjoys the proud distinction of being the best-governed city of its size in the United States, if not in the world, is very largely due to the No-license policy.

Look at the financial side of it, and the result is precisely the same. As a result of the No-license policy, a very large amount of wealth is to-day either being saved or productively consumed that formerly was worse than unproductively consumed in the bar-room. This is the universal testimony of the clergymen, the doctors, the officers of the savings banks, the store-

keepers, of every one who is in a position to know the facts. In this connection I asked the Savings Bank Commissioners to furnish me with the amount of the deposits in the East Cambridge Savings Bank for every year from 1877 to 1897. Then at odd moments, snatched from a very busy day at the State House, I made a few averages, and this is what I found: During the last ten years of license the total deposits in the East Cambridge Savings Bank increased 34.2 per cent; while during the first ten years of No-license the total deposits increased 93 per cent. During the ten years of license the average annual percentage of increase was 2.8 per cent; while during the ten years of No-license it has been 6.8 per cent, or almost three times as great. But these figures mean much more than appears at first sight, for it is to be borne in mind that during the ten years of No-license we have had, in the business world, four of the worst years in the history of the United States, necessitating heavy withdrawals from the savings banks to meet pressing needs. If the years of the No-license period had, on the whole, been as prosperous in other directions as the years of the license régime, it is safe to say that the percentage of increase would have been at least five times as great under No-license as under license.

But the No-license policy has been of inestimable benefit to our city, not only politically and economically, but also morally. There has been less crime; the streets have been more quiet and orderly; there has been a noticeable improvement in the general morality of the community. More than that, there has been a quickening of the spiritual life in our city as a result of this work and sacrifice for the sake of others. As the years have gone on, more and more of the total abstainers, on the one hand (and there are lots of them here in East Cambridge), and of the moderate drinkers, on the other, have seen that it was their plain and imperative duty to vote "No" for the sake of their weaker brethren, and this act on their part has made them better and stronger men.

My friends, there is one more blessed result of this ten years of No-license of which I want to speak, and then I am done. I refer to the annual No-license campaigns themselves. In these campaigns the public-spirited citizens of Cambridge,

regardless of political creed or religious belief, have come together to fight the common foe, the saloon. Once again we have forgotten for a short time that we were Republicans, or Democrats, or Populists; that we were Catholics, or Baptists, or Methodists, or Congregationalists. We have remembered only that we were all citizens of one city, working for the same great cause, the cause of humanity.

Perhaps at times we have been discouraged that it was necessary each year to fight so hard to keep the city clean, but that annual fight has been a grand, a glorious thing for us all; to it, more than to anything else, we owe what we call the "Cambridge Idea." And as we stand at the end of the first decade in the history of the new, the regenerate Cambridge, looking forward with confidence and hope to the future, with malice toward none and charity toward all, let us go forth to the mighty conflict for righteousness with renewed vigor and with a firm resolve to keep Cambridge what she is to-day, the best city in the best country on the face of the earth.

HON. E. B. HALE.

This is the third or fourth time I have had the pleasure of speaking in East Cambridge on the No-license question. The committee who have this celebration in charge especially wished to make prominent the part which the children of both the public and private schools were to take, and they have provided badges for fifteen thousand children.

I am very glad to know that this hall was packed with boys and girls this morning, and that more than two thousand children also crowded into Union Hall; and I am very glad to see here so many of those who, sooner or later, are to fill the places now occupied by us.

I am not here to argue for the No-license cause. We have had our victories for ten years, and we are here to rejoice over them. Ten years ago the curse of the saloon power was perfectly evident in Cambridge, but it was not at all easy to know what to do to dethrone it. The saloons were to be found up and down our streets, robbing working-men of their earnings,

and taking for rum that which should have gone for bread. Men ran up liquor bills during the week ; and as soon as they were paid off, on Saturday night, the saloon-keepers gathered near the doors of the factories and extorted from their victims the money that should have gone for the support of families. Young children were sent into the saloons with pitchers and bottles to spend for liquor the money which was needed for the home.

I desire to pay my tribute of respect to those who have had the enforcement of the law,—to the mayors of the city, three of whom have gone to their reward. Some of them had grave doubts at first as to the wisdom of the law, but all enforced it with vigor, impartiality, and success.

The city is making a magnificent advance under No-license. During the last year the deposits in the East Cambridge Savings Bank alone were increased more than two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; almost as much as the entire increase during the ten years of license between 1876 and 1886.

There is not a city in the world of the size of Cambridge that could have a celebration such as we have to-day. As the success of the No-license theory has been shown in Cambridge during these ten years, the attention of the country has been directed here. Municipalities all over the land are looking to us and are learning from us. Inquiries are coming to us from all sections of the country as to our methods and our results. We know that the success has been marvellous. Our city has been purer and safer. Crimes which are directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquor have been greatly diminished; for example, assault and battery and disturbance of the peace. Although the city has greatly increased in population, the cases of drunkenness were much less in 1896 than in 1886.

No class in our community more fully appreciates the great work which has been accomplished than the employers of labor in our large factories. They know, as others cannot, what the removal of the open saloon has done for the laboring men and those dependent upon them for support.

In bringing about this great result, men of all classes and

creeds have stood together, working grandly for a common cause. The campaigns of ten years have done more to break down sectarian barriers, and to bring together men of different religious beliefs, than all other causes combined.

We look back with gratitude over the past ten years. We look forward to the future with great confidence, not forgetting that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

HON. JAMES J. MYERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MY YOUNG FRIENDS : I believe I have never been invited to East Cambridge to make a No-license speech that I did not accept promptly and come with pleasure. I have seen larger audiences than this one, but never have I seen one that I felt was more interested in the No-license question, or was more likely to be in fresh and earnest sympathy with the spirit and purposes of this No-license jubilee season. Neither have I ever faced an audience in East Cambridge that pleased me more, or that I felt had a greater stake in the future of our city than this audience, made up so largely of youths and boys. And it is to you, young men, and to you, boys, that I especially address myself; to you who will so soon — almost before you realize it or we older ones know it — be the voters of Cambridge and have her welfare in your keeping. You are to make the name and the fame of Cambridge; you are to make it a good city to live in, a better city even, I hope, than it is now. That is saying a great deal, for this city is now not only the cleanest and best-governed city in Massachusetts, but the cleanest and the best-governed on this continent.

Only last night I read an address by that strong man and public-spirited citizen, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and found this language: "There is no city in this country, with one possible exception, and that is the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which certain things," which he went on to enumerate, "can be done." That Cambridge of which Mr. Hewitt spoke is the city in which you, boys, are permitted to live, and in whose affairs you will so soon have a hand.

Now what is it that has made us what we are? If you ask any intelligent, high-minded man, one whom you trust and believe in and admire, you may, I am confident, feel very sure what his answer will be. All our influential and live business men, our teachers, our clergymen, our newspaper editors, our doctors, our best citizens of every occupation and class, will tell you that the one thing that makes our city so conspicuously clean in her public life, that makes her homes so comfortable, that makes her citizens so public-spirited, and her citizenship so high, and her public men so trustworthy and honorable, is, far more than any other one thing, her pronounced and continued No-license policy. They will tell you that it is because the presence of the saloon does not come in to impoverish her homes and to make disorder in her streets, and to influence and corrupt her politics or to demoralize and rule her City Hall.

Now is there a boy here who does not feel glad that he lives in this city? Is there a boy that would not rather live here than in any other city he knows of? I do not believe there is one. As I look into your faces I am sure that you sympathize with all these men of whom I have spoken, and that you believe with them that it is worth while to try to keep Cambridge what she has been. I believe that you are glad and proud that you can start in life in such a city and that you have such opportunities and such an outlook. I know you are proud of the jubilee badge so many of you are wearing, and I believe that every one of you wants one. I believe that the boys before me are ready to resolve and to declare right here that they will go on in the right road; that they will help to keep up the record and keep Cambridge what she is, proud of herself, and proud of her condition as it is to-night, and as it has been for the last eight or ten years. I see boys who will do what they can to have this tenth year of jubilee succeeded by the twentieth year of jubilee, and by others and still others, with a record ever growing prouder and brighter. Before that twentieth year of jubilee, Cambridge will be a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, to rejoice at what has been done in keeping out the saloon and in what you are going to do. She will then have

more children to rejoice, more homes free from the contaminating influence of the saloon, and more working-men living removed from the temptation to spend their hard-won earnings in the dramshop.

And when that day comes, you, boys, if you do as I think you now mean to do, will have helped to bring it to pass; will have helped to make happier the lives of those about you, will have helped to bring what you like to find in the homes of your friends when you visit them,— more good food and less rum, more good clothes and less rags, more bank accounts and fewer unpaid bills. That, boys, is what this jubilee we are celebrating means. And do not think that you must wait until you are grown up and are voters. You can have your part in the good work now, and, more than all, you can resolve that when you do once come to have a still more active hand in it, you will do your best. You look as if you would; and you can if you will. I do not believe the young men and the boys of Cambridge will betray her or endanger her splendid record.

MR. THEODORE H. RAYMOND.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure for me to come to East Cambridge to-night. Never, I believe, in my life have I had the privilege of addressing an audience of East Cambridge citizens. I have been privileged, however, to speak in other parts of the city.

Cambridge is a city of which we have a right to be proud. It is thoroughly democratic in its character. It possesses most of the features of the best municipal life. Measured from the standpoint of character,— and character is the standpoint from which to measure these things,— if we may judge from the history of the past ten years, Cambridge is superior to any similar municipality within the confines of the United States. One of Cambridge's most noble citizens uttered, some years ago, in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the taking command of the American army by General Washington, a sentiment which comes to me as I am speaking to you:—

"Words pass as wind; but where great deeds are done,
A power abides transfused from sire to son."

That is true. Good deeds emanate from good hearts and good citizenship, and we have a right to rejoice over the good deeds of the past ten years.

But Cambridge has something more of which to be proud. Cambridge has made a large contribution to the history of our country. Only a few nights ago it was my privilege to do honor to the First Volunteers. They contributed good deeds.

We have a country to be proud of, and so long as its citizens are true to it, it will grow, become prosperous and wise; and if its citizens deteriorate in character, it will decay and fall. It is incumbent upon you, therefore, who are so soon to be citizens, to cultivate the best character possible, because character is the foundation of national prosperity.

If you love your country, see to it that you encourage right thoughts and right purposes. In so doing you will perpetuate the institutions of which we are all so proud.

Many a young man is better to-day because of this ten years' history, and therefore we have a right to rejoice to-night. No-license has been a benefit to this city. It has been an especial benefit to this part of our city. As I came to this meeting I noticed the large number of your stores and their prosperous condition, and what I saw along the streets told of improved conditions. And so it is important that we continue what we are celebrating to-day,—No-license. It means happy homes, good civic life, better manhood and womanhood.

THE MEETINGS OF SUNDAY.

UNION services were held in the churches on the evening of the second day of the Jubilee, May 2. The programmes were all of a like character, including speeches by the clergymen and prominent citizens, and special music. The services and assignment of speakers were as follows:—

North Cambridge.—North Avenue Congregational, North Avenue Baptist, and Third Universalist Churches. Service in the Baptist Church. Chairman of Committee and Meeting, Rev. Riley A. Vose. Speakers, Mr. Frank Foxcroft, Rev. Frank O. Hall, and Rev. W. G. Sperry, of Michigan.

Old Cambridge.—Old Cambridge Baptist, First Parish, St. John's Memorial, New Jerusalem, Epworth Methodist Episcopal, and First Churches. Service in Baptist Church. Chairman of the Committee, Rev. J. V. Garton. Chairman of the Meeting, Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D.D. Speakers, Dean Theodore F. Wright, Dean George Hodges, Rev. J. V. Garton, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D.

East Cambridge.—Trinity Methodist, Episcopal, Second Baptist, and Second Universalist Churches. Services in the Methodist and Baptist Churches. Chairman of the Committee, Rev. W. N. Richardson. Speakers, Rev. J. A. Lansing, Rev. S. K. Mitchell, Rev. H. Fay Fister, Mr. George H. Howard, and Alderman John T. Shea.

Cambridgeport, North.—Broadway Baptist, Free Baptist, Inman Square Baptist, Prospect Street Congregational, Hope Congregational, Wood Memorial, Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal, First Presbyterian, Austin Street Unitarian, and Antrim Street Presbyterian Churches. Services at the In-

man Square Baptist Church, Harvard Street Methodist, and Broadway Baptist Churches. Chairman of the Committee, Rev. George Skene, D.D. Chairman at Inman Square, Rev. C. M. Carpenter. Chairman at the Harvard Street Methodist, Rev. Isaiah W. Sneath, Ph.D. Chairman at the Broadway Baptist, Rev. George Skene, D.D. Speakers, Rev. D. B. Gunn, Rev. S. G. Shaw, Rev. J. W. Brigham, Rev. A. P. Reccord, Rev. J. O. Paisley, and others.

Cambridgeport, Central. — First Baptist, Pilgrim Congregational, and First Evangelical Churches. Service in the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D.D. Chairman of the Meeting, Rev. F. E. Ramsdell. Speakers, Dr. James A. Dow, Representative George S. Evans, Alderman Warren F. Spalding, Messrs. Theodore H. Raymond, George R. Cook, and George F. Kendall.

Cambridgeport, East. — St. Paul's A. M. E., Union Baptist, Rush Zion, A. M. E. and Mount Olivet Baptist Churches. Services at St. Paul's Church. Chairman of the Committee, Superintendent J. H. Walker, of the East End Christian Union. Chairman of the Meeting, Rev. W. H. Burrell. Speakers, Messrs. J. H. Walker, John Kenney, Ephraim Spalding, and H. McDonald.

Special services were also held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and at the Immanuel Baptist Church. Rev. G. A. Phinney presided at Grace Church, and John R. Anderson spoke. Rev. Isaac W. Grimes presided at the Immanuel Church, and he was the only speaker.

The Y. M. C. A. held a special service in the afternoon. Oliver H. Durrell presided. The speakers were: Rev. Henry A. Cooke, Hon. William A. Bancroft, Representative J. J. Myers, Prof. William M. Warren, Messrs. George R. Cook, Charles L. French, John H. Walker, F. N. Bardwell, and Albert B. Long.

ADDRESSES AT THE SUNDAY SERVICES.

Summaries of some of the addresses of the Sunday services follow:—

REV. FRANK O. HALL.

There can be no question in the mind of any fair man that Cambridge has received inestimable benefit from the banishment of the saloon. What these benefits are, financially and morally, you have been told, and our thanksgiving has been expressed. There is one benefit which this long campaign against the saloon has produced which may be overlooked, one song of thanksgiving which we may forget to sing. We have been told what the churches have done for the temperance cause; let us acknowledge what the temperance cause has done for the churches. Haeckel somewhere describes a very curious water animal which has the faculty of breaking itself up into a great many parts, and each part goes swimming about independently in a placid sea looking for nourishment. But when some disturbance arises or danger approaches, instantly the parts are assembled again in one unbroken whole, and, acting as a unit, the animal achieves a safe defence or a safe retreat. Well, the Christian Church is something like that. The sea being calm and no enemy near, we notice the separate parts and call them "sects," and are apt to declare that there is no unity in Christendom. But when the common enemy approaches, how the parts unite, and what an unbroken front the Church presents. The saloon, threatening the higher life of our city, was the benevolent enemy whose aggressions have driven the Christian Church to unity. No individual is perfectly wise. It takes the human race to evolve wisdom. One man's thought supplements another man's thought. So it is in religion. Some one has said that the strength of Protestantism is in its sects, its weakness in its sectarian spirit. Well, the sects are about as numerous as they ever were, but the sectarian spirit is dying. We sing each other's hymns; we read from the same Bible; we study each other's books; we listen to each other's sermons; we

stand together in the great fight for reform. Now you will say that this looks toward Christian unity. But you are mistaken. In the words of Brooke Herford, "This *is* Christian unity." Our being here to-night, reading the same Bible, singing the same hymns, worshipping the same God, appealing for justification to the same Great Teacher, this does not look toward Christian unity,—it *is* Christian unity.

There was a founder of bells and a manufacturer of church chimes. He received one day an order from a church for a set of chimes to be furnished at once. He had not the time to cast a new set of bells, but he looked about and found the necessary number of bells that had been cast for various churches, each with a name upon it. One was for the Baptist church at such a place; a second for an Episcopal church of another place; a third for a Methodist church in still another place. These churches could wait. So he took the bells, toned them, and set them up in the belfry of the church which had ordered them, and on the day of dedication forth over the city floated the beautiful tones of the dear old hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." And the whole city listened, and the song found an echo in the heart, like a prayer. To the achievement of this real Christian unity which belongs to the spirit and is deeper than any name, the common work of the churches for the achievement of a better city has made a mighty contribution.

MR. FRANK FOXCROFT.

It is natural in reviewing this decade of No-license in Cambridge to begin with the first No-license victory in December, 1886, by reason of which the saloons were closed on the first of May, 1887.

But there is a past beyond that which deserves a moment's consideration. If victory has its lessons, so also has defeat. It is not unfitting to pay a word of tribute to those who hoped against hope and worked in the face of the heaviest discouragements in the years when No-license seemed a forlorn hope in Cambridge. There are two organizations, both now ex-

tinct, which should be remembered in connection with that period: one is the Home Protection League, which carried on those early campaigns for No-license; the other is the Law and Order League, which, although it was not formed to promote No-license, and contained among its members not a few who were not in favor of No-license, still contributed mightily to bringing about the No-license victory at last, by its exposures of the utter recklessness and lawlessness of the saloon traffic.

We have had sixteen No-license campaigns in Cambridge. Some of you may not remember that the first of the series was very near being successful: that the first count showed a majority for No-license; and that when a recount changed this result, the license side won by a majority of only six votes. After that license gained steadily, until in 1884 the majority was more than eleven hundred. If any community ever had reason for being discouraged, we had in that year. Dr. McKenzie, at the Union Hall meeting last night, gave a new definition of the "Cambridge Idea," as "working all together, and *sticking to it.*" That was the principle we acted on in those early years, and Dr. McKenzie himself was then as now a source of courage and inspiration.

Without attempting anything like a review of these No-license campaigns and their methods and results, I am going to remind you briefly of some of the things that we have got by,—some of the things which are no longer to be regarded as open questions.

And, first of all, we have got by the period of the open saloon. That curse and menace no longer exists among us. You may walk through Cambridge from end to end, and find nowhere any trace of the open liquor traffic. There used to be one hundred and twenty-two saloons in the old days: traps for the unwary, temptation to the weak, allurements to young men, a polluting and degrading influence upon our children, for saloons used to be planted around our schoolhouses as near as the law would suffer them to be.

Also, we have got by saloon politics. The saloon interests used to dictate the nomination of city officials and own them afterward. The saloon always was in politics for what it

could get, and never was diffident in asking for what it wanted. The trail of it, the disgrace and the stigma of it, was over all our city affairs. It took the fibre out of our aldermen, and made our police blind to the violations of law. When the Law and Order League began its work, its first act was to bring into court for Sunday liquor-selling the six leading saloon-keepers of Cambridge. There was not the slightest difficulty in convicting the whole batch; their offence had been open and notorious, but they had escaped because of their social and political influence, and it took a voluntary organization of citizens to bring them to justice.

Moreover, we have got by the various arguments and objections that used to be urged against No-license. Some of them now sound so obsolete that it is hard to realize that sensible men ever used them. We used to be told that No-license was an interference with vested rights. We got by that at our first No-license victory. Since the first of May, 1887, there have been no vested rights in the liquor traffic in Cambridge. Every glass of liquor that has been sold for use as a beverage since that date has been sold in violation of law; and every man who sold it, whether keeper of a kitchen bar-room or of a gilt-edged drug store, has been a law-breaker, no more deserving of sympathy than any other criminal.

We used to be told also that No-license could not be enforced in Cambridge; but it has been, under mayors who were in sympathy with it and under those who were not. Nearly half of the time we have had mayors who were license men; but they have enforced the law, and it would have gone hard with them, at the bar of public sentiment in Cambridge, if they had not done so. The law has been so thoroughly enforced that, according to the Chief of Police, three fourths of the arrests made for drunkenness are made on the bridges or on the street cars and are of men who bought their liquor in Boston.

It used to be insisted that just as much liquor would be sold under No-license as under license; but that has been disproved. The arrests for drunkenness in Cambridge are vastly fewer than in license cities of corresponding size. In Worcester, for example, the arrests in six months are more than twice as many as in Cambridge in twelve months; and in

Lowell they are more than two and a half times as many. But we are not left wholly to our own experience in this matter. The official figures of our State Bureau of Statistics of Labor show, not only that arrests for drunkenness are much more numerous in license than in No-license communities, but that in the same communities which were for a part of the year under license and a part of the year under No-license, the arrests in the license months were two to three times as many as in the No-license months.

Another thing which used frequently to be said was that No-license would injure local trade. But we have got by that. When we were told that men who went to Boston after liquor would do all their other trading there, and that our local merchants would suffer in consequence, we were afraid that there might be some truth in it. But, two years ago, 257 of our merchants in all departments of trade and in all parts of the city signed for publication this statement: "The undersigned, business men of Cambridge, believe that No-license has benefited the material interests of Cambridge, and we hope for its continuance."

One thing more used to be said with great earnestness, and that was that we could not afford to get along without the license fees. But we have proved that we cannot afford to take the license fees. During ten license years, the valuation of Cambridge declined more than three million dollars; during ten years of No-license it has increased more than twenty-three million dollars. In ordinary taxes on the increase in valuation which has come about under No-license, we are getting every year four or five times as much money as we could get from the saloons if we licensed them; and it is all honest money without the stain of the dramshop on it. This is why we do not hear anything more of the revenue argument for license in Cambridge. I believe there are still some people who object to reckoning this increase in taxable property as a consequence of No-license. Suppose we accommodate these people, and call it merely a coincidence. Then the fact that the population of Cambridge has grown twice as fast under No-license as under license is also a coincidence: the fact that the number of new houses built annually has been more than

twice as large in the No-license period as in the license years is another ; and the fact that in spite of hard times the net increase in the deposits in our savings banks has been more than double annually, during these No-license years, what it was in the license years, and that in East Cambridge, the chief manufacturing section of the city, it is four times as large,—this also is a coincidence. But when a number of such coincidences are bunched together, they make a pretty respectable argument.

But I am not going to weary you with the recapitulation of facts with which you are familiar. I have said enough to show why it is that we have occasion to thank God and take courage. You remember the Cambridge of ten years ago, and you know the Cambridge of to-day. Place your recollection of what the city used to be over against your observation of it as it is, and you will realize what ten years of no-license have done for the city. The contrast is one that invites us not to any self-gratulation, not to any triumphing over those whose opinions have differed from ours, but to devout acknowledgment of the goodness of Almighty God in giving such blessings to us and to our children.

REV. THEODORE F. WRIGHT.

Every one under Divine Providence has his duty to perform to his fellow-men. When all do their part, the divine plan is realized. Nothing is more noble than to accept one's part and to perform it humbly and cheerfully. A steadfast Grant-like person is truly great. So is it with a city and a nation ; the duty faithfully done is the glory of it.

The word "Amen" expresses it. It is used all through the Scriptures to express firm adherence to principle. We have to thank God that Cambridge is an Amen city, as the Hebrews would say ; that it has stood firmly for ten long and anxious years. But the anxiety is not fully removed, for homes still suffer from the drink which turns husbands into demons.

We should regard what has been done as simply a hopeful beginning, and should devote ourselves in private and in public ways to furthering the power of righteous living.

It seems to be clearly the destiny of Cambridge to lead in this matter, to become more and more united in itself against intemperance, especially against the saloon, and to open the way for other cities to find the firm foundation of municipal peace and prosperity.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D.

It is fitting that we should assemble in the house of God, for it is in His house that oftentimes we have taken counsel together, and have strengthened the faith and the resolve of one another, in view of the conflict against unrighteousness which as citizens we were about to undertake. For this is a civic celebration. We owe much to the city for the security, the quietness, the pleasantness, the opportunity given to us here, and we are grateful that we are the citizens of no mean city. We congratulate ourselves and give God thanks for that which seems to be permanently established among us, for our comfort and for the safety of those who are steadily coming after us. This has not been always the easy and agreeable work which it is now. Men have stood alone, have reasoned against distrust, have fought against timidity, have waited against delay, have borne defeat without discouragement, confident that at last the right must win its way. The right has won its way; and here to-night, in peace with ourselves and with the world, we offer our thanksgiving.

But it is a question worth asking now, in view of all that has gone, still more in view of that which is to come, what our part has been in the strife and the victory? How much, my friend, has it cost you? How much have you given of time, and toil, and money, and life, to secure that over which it is so simple a thing now to be glad? It was very hard waiting for that day ten years ago when, for the first time, the opinion of the confident few became the judgment of the many and the statute of the community. They told us that prohibition could not be enforced, that public sentiment would not support it. I used to find myself asking over and over that tough question of Thomas Carlyle's, "What good

thing has public sentiment ever done ?" I had to confess to that great heart that I knew of nothing ; that while the public had moved, and had wrought out great reforms, it had been by virtue of a few men who, from their shoulders upward, were taller than any of the people, who moved to the front, unfurled their flag, declared their intent, and at last, because of the truth which was in them and in their cause, led the public and the sentiment up to their line. Public sentiment is slow, timid, fond of intrenching itself, fearful of innovations ; it needs brave, bold men to persuade it to do justice to the unrecognized convictions to which their words pay no honor, and to advance the cause which their intelligence and virtue approve. We have had such leaders here. We shall need such leaders in the time to come. There is a great deal to be done before we can, without moderating our pride, rejoice in the righteousness of our city. There are revelations made here and there to watchful eyes of wrong to be undone, and of peril which calls for a watchful righteousness to make our streets safe and creditable by day and by night. So let us sing our song, and give our thanks, and join hands in gratulation, and move on to the completing of our task. There is no question of the end. As sure as the good God rules the world, as truth is mighty and prevailing, as righteousness is to fill the earth, so sure is it that the cause of virtue in which we are engaged, which is but a section of the wide virtue which is to prevail, shall accomplish the work to which it is consecrated, and shall share in the greatness and the glory of that time when the kingdom of God shall fill the earth.

REV. ISAIAH W. SNEATH.

We are grateful for many things. First. For the noble host of workers and voters and for the unanimity with which they have labored. Regardless of religious creed, of political affiliation, of social position, they have come together as one in the interests of the no-saloon policy. Holding diversified opinions upon the drink question, they have agreed that for Cambridge the No-license policy is the very best.

Second. For the material prosperity which has blessed the city. No one can compare the statistics of the last ten years with those of the ten years preceding without accepting this statement. Population has increased; new homes sprung up; twenty-three millions added to our taxable property, and savings-bank deposits multiplied. Large and commodious buildings have been erected,—the new City Hall, the Public Library, the English High School, the Manual Training School, etc. Individual prosperity has kept pace with municipal prosperity. This has been especially true of the noble army of workers whose bank accounts have had comfortable enlargement and their homes made more happy.

Third. For moral helpfulness to the youth and children of the municipality. "I love God and little children," said Richter, and this sentiment has found echo throughout our community. The closing of the saloon has removed the most seductive influences for evil from their lives.

All these things justify our gratitude and confirm our purpose to keep out of Cambridge the licensed saloon. But the need of farther aggressive work remains. The liquor oligarchy still lives. Vigilance is still needed. The fight must go on. God grant the ten years' victory we celebrate may presage still nobler victory in the future!

REV. GEORGE SKENE.

We are met to-night in a service of thanksgiving. We are full of hope; our eyes are on the future. Yet it is but natural that we should recall something of the past. Ten years is not a long time. It is because these years have been years of reformation that we are holding our jubilee. There are some things that the good people of Cambridge remember with shame. It is hard to believe that so recently the political life of our city was shaped in the grogshop, and controlled by corrupt politicians. Yet such is the fact. Thousands of good citizens, representing the intelligence, refinement, wealth, business ability, and highest moral character were governed by a minority, who stood for everything that demoralizes society. The majority of the people have always desired pure govern-

ment. Theoretically, there has always been a government of the majority. Practically, we were under the rule of the minority. So dark a background makes more bright the picture over which we are rejoicing to-day.

We have occasion for gratitude. To-day our politics are shaped by men of culture, good morals, business ability, and unselfish interest in the city of which they have learned to be proud. Our city government sits in a city hall from which a saloon license has never been given. The pure atmosphere in which we are living is attracting hundreds of families anxious to train their children where the contamination of the saloon is impossible. Largely because of this influx of good citizens, the material wealth of our city has increased. The taxes on this increase alone in a single year amounted to more than \$300,000. This surely is ground for thanksgiving.

No figures can represent the wealth of healthful influence that has come to the youth of the city who have been reaching toward manhood during these ten years. The wonderful increase in school attendance, and the numbers graduating from the high schools, is suggestive of one of the fruits of industry, where rum used to bring idleness and poverty. There is not a phase of home or civic life in Cambridge that has not been improved by the banishment of the dramshop.

There is something prophetic in this outburst of wholesome enthusiasm at the end of the first decade of pure government. It is a declaration to the world that we have attained to such vigorous life that no power shall be able to put us in bondage again.

A number of years ago I saw a statue of Liberty, sent to America by an Italian artist. The figure was that of a coal-black negro. The features represented intense excitement, such as one might feel upon awakening suddenly from a thrilling and delightful dream. The face and posture of the statue expressed the awakening of manhood where before there had been only a dream. The hands had been shackled, but in the awakening every muscle had expanded until the fetters had burst asunder, and were dropping to the ground. This figure represents the manhood of Cambridge to-day. We serve notice to all tyrants that we are awake, and are grown too large to be fettered again.

REV. J. W. BRIGHAM.

Friends and fellow-citizens of Cambridge, we have been made grateful to-night as we listened to the story of our redemption from the power of the saloon. We stand like one near the foot of a mountain range, watching the stream of sparkling waters, which, taking its rise in the distant peaks, sweeps on in glad freedom to refresh the plains, beautify landscapes, and widens into the broad river to bear the commerce of a nation. This stream is the No-license sentiment of Cambridge. We see its source yonder in the lofty aspirations of the people. Gathering in unity and strength through this first decade of its history, it goes singing at our feet, and we follow it with bright hope as it rushes onward into its yet more useful future.

Others have brought reasons for praise in the victories of the past and in the numberless blessings of the present. It shall be mine to speak to you of the future, and to strengthen your faith in the permanent success of our noble cause.

We base our assurance of the future upon the unity of the No-license forces. It remains true that in unity there is strength. The powers that secured the victory may surely hold the vantage-ground already gained. There is a *unity* in the primary *organization*. It is simple, not over-organized. A No-license citizens' committee of noble men, with self-perpetuating power, elected yearly by the people, and supported royally by the pastors of our churches. It is a matter of congratulation that the temperance question is no longer with us one of partisan strife; but Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, and Populists unite upon the No-license policy as the best thing for our city.

We rejoice equally in the co-operation of our moneyed manufacturers and the intelligent attitude of the men of toil who labor for them and for us all. It may be safely stated that in no city of our Union would advocates of the closed saloon be so welcome as they have been just now in the factories of our beloved Cambridge. The employed and the employer are realizing that a sober brain is the best capital, and upon the

processional banners of our men of trade will soon be seen the motto : "The saloon the curse of toil, and a sober brain the hope of the laboring man."

There is no religious sect or party which is not represented in this conflict with the liquor traffic. In this breadth of charity and rational co-operation among all creeds we find added reason to hope for the success of No-license in our city.

We claim no monopoly of these various types of humanity, but they are found in every city, even in our own,—men who believe in nothing and men who believe in everything; men in high places who do not wholly abstain from drink and who would give others the same "liberty," and other men, in no less responsible positions, who not only do not drink, but who would compel every man by law to utterly abstain from alcoholic drink as a beverage. These extremes unite in advocating No-license as the best compromise practicable. This is remarkably reassuring; for cranks are made to move things in some direction, and when all turn in the same way, and that the right way, we may feel confident in the bright future of our cause.

As the discontents move out, the more desirable *contents* move in; our population becomes more and more a No-license people. God is silently sifting our people and increasing the number of our noble home-defenders, to our great joy and satisfaction.

We should naturally expect the women to be true, for they are the chief sufferers from the curse of intemperance. We believe in the women. They have not only co-operated in the fight against the saloon,—the worst enemy of woman and of home,—but have led their brothers in the battle. The saloon has fallen, not without the help of woman.

We are inspired by the army of young people of our Endeavor, our League, and our Union organizations, all pledged against the liquor traffic, and by the multitudes of children in our public schools now wisely taught the deadly effects of alcohol as a beverage, fifteen thousand of them proudly wearing to their homes the beautiful No-license Jubilee badge. We may count upon their ballots in the near future to maintain the

temperance policy of our city. We rejoice in the growing No-license majority during the decade just closed,—five hundred, seven hundred, fifteen hundred, eighteen hundred. Majorities cheer our hearts and quicken our hope for the future. What may we not expect from the rising and better-taught generation soon to be at the front of the battle?

Our Honorable Mayor has well said, “The people have declared their will, and it must be carried out.”

In this magnificent unity we may well have confidence for the future,—a tenfold cord not easily broken. But that “eternal vigilance is the price of liberty” we may not forget. A Sanscrit proverb reads:—

“ The clay hardens into iron,
 But the potter moulds the clay.
Destiny to-day is master,
 Man was master yesterday.”

But destiny never takes the power or responsibility of choice from man. The saloon power is not far away, and is eager to get a foothold again in our city. Let no time be wasted over trifling differences of opinion, but ever unite against our common foe.

With charity toward all, malice toward none, and an unfaltering faith in Christ, our Great Captain in the conquest just gained, and who will be our Guide and inspiration in the future, let us keep our hearts and hands united until the decades yet to come fulfil the bright prophecy of the glad present.

REV. C. M. CARPENTER.

Two things might hinder the usefulness of this meeting to-night. First, you may feel that it is of little use for a company of Cambridge Christian people to gather in the interest of No-license in our city, after what ten years' experience has taught us. But upon second thought you will agree with me that such meetings mould public sentiment. That is our object to-night. Until 1825 little notice was taken of drunkenness, but, thank God, public sentiment has been aroused and, so far as Cambridge is concerned, we trust will stay aroused.

America has grown great since the drink habit has become unpopular.

The second thing that might hinder this evening's usefulness is: you may feel that you individually have no part in temperance work in our city. But you have the homes; you are the ones to say what shall be in them. Our young men and young women are the future home-makers, and they must, under your care, have a part in this work.

REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL.

It is right that you should rejoice over the past and derive from its record added inspiration and hope for the future. Cambridge stands to-day credited throughout the State and nation as having one of the cleanest, if not the cleanest, municipal government in America. Your representatives, who constitute the two legislative assemblies and the executive of Cambridge, obliterate all party lines and political interests and labor for the highest good of the citizens. The saloon politician no longer finds in your politics a grindstone on which to sharpen his axe. Your business men give time and money to the support of your tried and successful policy. Your lawyers, physicians, journalists, and educators give the powerful support of their prestige and talent. Your clergy—Protestant and Catholic—work with delightful harmony against an institution that is the common enemy of the home and church. Why should you not rejoice? Other municipalities are groaning under the iniquitous burden of the saloon. The success of Cambridge has reached their ears and excited their wonder. The record of it will be eagerly read by earnest men who have never been within your borders. It will emphasize the principles, policy, and methods that should obtain in a civilized community, and demonstrate that municipal righteousness can be realized whenever all who desire the best in government unite for the common good.

DR. JAMES A. DOW.

This Jubilee is held because we rejoice that for ten years Cambridge has been free from the open saloon; because it may be an object lesson to all the people of the city, and especially to the young people and children of our schools; and because it gives us vantage-ground not only to look back over a decade of No-license, but forward to the important work of the future.

We are still in the fight for our homes and our city. A few hundred votes would bring back the saloon. For ten years, however, our school-children have not been obliged to pass the door of a single saloon. Young men who vote to-day have been educated against license. We have not stopped drinking and drunkenness altogether in our city, but we have taken the temptation away from the moderate drinker and from those who might form the drink habit.

What shall we do in the future? I answer: Keep on in all the methods of work that have been proven to be useful, and adopt such new measures as may seem to be practicable to the committee managing the campaign from year to year.

MR. EPHRAIM SPALDING.

Cambridge has reason to be proud of her record on the temperance question. A decade ago, she recognized her duty, and she has performed it. The fight has been waged in the face of great opposition. Our victories have been fairly won and decisive in character.

Our present freedom from the open saloon has been brought about by a gradual progression. Ten years ago, there were many men in Cambridge who felt fully justified in opposing the No-license policy. This they did openly. Politicians were loath to consider it as a leading issue, and were inclined to think that the movement would soon die out, but even Cambridge politicians are sometimes mistaken. The No-license policy has been as carefully considered in all its

bearings by the city of Cambridge as it has by the citizens of any other city.

We can easily recall the time when a man's views on the license question were not considered of any great importance when he was an aspirant for a municipal office; but public sentiment has now become so strong and searching on this point that no man can be elected to any important municipal office who is known to be opposed to the present policy of the city. We expect the law to be enforced, and we have men in the City Hall and in the police department who think as we do. All honor to our public officials, and may they ever do their duty in the strength of honest manhood!

At first, the cause was pushed by a few. It is now the business of many to see that our city shall speak with no uncertain sound in favor of all that is highest and best.

Our citizens love their city. Let us do all in our power to make her the envy of all other cities in this Commonwealth. Let us not hesitate to lift our voices and cast our ballots in favor of everything that appeals to the virtue of the people. Let us be eager to rebuke the enemies of public welfare, and to command them in no uncertain tones to forever hold their peace.

OUTSIDE COMMENTS.

THE unique character of the Jubilee and the enthusiasm with which it was celebrated attracted the attention of newspapers throughout the country. The proceedings were very fully reported in the Boston papers as well as in the local press; and through the medium of the Associated Press brief accounts were transmitted to the most distant papers.

We make room for a few of the editorial comments upon the Jubilee, which must serve as specimens of many which we have not space to print:—

[From the Boston Journal.]

THE CAMBRIDGE JUBILEE.

Last year, at about this time, Cambridge was engaged in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city. The occasion was a noteworthy one, and all features of the display were creditable. But not the least striking feature of the celebration was the absence of drunkenness. Here was the spectacle of a city of eighty-five thousand people keeping holiday, and not a drunken man anywhere in sight. The Chief of Police afterward reported that up to midnight there were only seven arrests for drunkenness, and they were all men coming from Boston.

To-day and to-morrow the people of Cambridge are to hold a Jubilee over the closing of the saloons, which took place May 1, 1887, in accordance with the vote of the people the previous December, — a vote which has been ten times reaffirmed since. Last year's celebration was of a type common to

many cities which have taken occasion to commemorate the completion of long periods of civic life. But this No-license Jubilee in Cambridge is something which has no precise parallel, because no city of equal size has ever had a complete decade of freedom from saloons, secured by the voluntary act of its own people, and enforced with their support and approval.

The committee in charge of the celebration has arranged a programme commensurate with the significance of the occasion. There are to be seven May-day festivals to-day for the children of the public, private, and parochial schools; six of them this morning for those of the grammar grades, and one this afternoon in Union Hall, for those of the high-school grades. In every instance an enjoyable entertainment has been provided, together with singing by the children and brief addresses. Through the day in different parts of the city meetings are to be held in factories, through the co-operation of the employers and the committee. A souvenir pin, distributed freely among the fifteen thousand school-children of the city, will serve as a memento of the occasion. This evening there are to be citizens' meetings, and tomorrow, in all parts of the city, the churches of different faiths join in union services to give a religious expression to the celebration.

This, it will be seen, is an impressive and complex programme, but it has been made possible by the unity of feeling and cordiality of co-operation which has marked the history of No-license in Cambridge, and which has sometimes been tersely described as the "Cambridge Idea." The whole celebration, in fact, is simply a jubilant and commemorative expression of that "Idea."

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

HOW CAMBRIDGE DOES IT.

When all deductions are made for the fact that Boston is just across the river; for the fact that Cambridge, though politically as distinct from Boston as Chicago from New York, is geographically, and practically in many other ways,

a residential section of Boston; for the fact that as the seat of a great university and the home of great numbers of literary men, the city north of the Charles naturally has an unusual proportion of the class of people who never patronize liquor saloons, no matter whether these people are total abstainers or not,—after making due allowance in all these respects, a very large balance of credit remains for Cambridge on account of the achievement which has been recently celebrated there on such a great scale, the maintenance of a No-license system for ten eventful years.

It is a remarkable achievement. It is doubtful if any other city in the United States, not in a prohibitory State, can show a parallel. Not only has Cambridge voted No-license at each annual city election for a full decade, but, what is a great deal more to the purpose, the local option law has been substantially well enforced. It is an under statement to say that liquor-selling, which is made a crime under the local option law by the casting of a No-license majority vote, has been as well enforced in Cambridge for the past ten years as has any other law in the criminal code.

The uniformly successful struggle to vote down the saloon at the polls and the approximately successful struggle to keep it down in the police courts have been accomplished by means which every good citizen, whatever his opinions on the license question, must respect and even applaud. These means have been in the main the following: harmony among the friends of No-license; systematic, well-directed, persistent efforts put forth by practically the whole body of No-license voters, acting as individuals and through representatives chosen and trusted; a total avoidance of all sectarian and partisan discrimination in managing the anti-saloon campaigns; so that Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles, Liberals and Conservatives, Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Third Party Prohibitionists, have worked shoulder to shoulder and spoken from the same platform; and, perhaps more important than all, a thorough union for this one common object of all enemies of the dramshop, no matter what their views and habits might be regarding the personal or social use of intoxicating liquors.

The Cambridge example in these respects is one worthy of careful study. It is one which is applicable to a great many other things besides No-license campaigns.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A novel celebration was that in Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday and Sunday last, of the city's ten-year record without a licensed saloon. The celebration on Saturday was in the factories and the schools, and on the following day the churches held jubilee meetings. The bells rang merrily on the morning of Saturday, and later meetings were held in thirteen factories, and special exercises were observed in all of the schools. First of all, the children were looked out for, because the workers in the cause of No-license in Cambridge believe that it is only through the rising generation that the fight against license can be made more and more successful as the years go by. At one of the factory meetings the Rev. Charles F. Rice, speaking of the results of No-license, said that there has been an increase in material prosperity. "Business men have begun to recognize that No-license is a blessing. Then again, morality has increased; and while we have not stopped the sale of liquor entirely, all that we can do is to make it hard to do wrong and easy for a man to do right. These ten years have been an education, and have made Cambridge a beacon light all over the country." Strong points were brought out at one of the Sunday meetings by Dean Hodges of the Theological School. The No-license campaign had been characterized throughout by good sense, he said. "The people have not condemned drinking or had anything to say about a man's personal liberty; but they have said, and a majority have agreed, that the saloon, as a source of temptation and solicitation, must go. Another thing remarkable was the unification of effort. Division imperils all causes, and it would not have been possible to do anything had not the good Catholics fraternized with Protestants in one common cause."

[From the Worcester Gazette.]

THE CAMBRIDGE CELEBRATION.

The city of Cambridge conducted a remarkable celebration yesterday, rejoicing over the completion of ten years of No-license. The bells were rung Saturday, and in all the churches yesterday speeches were made congratulating the city on its freedom from the rum power. The clergymen spoke enthusiastically of the good results from No-license, and such citizens as ex-Mayor Bancroft testified to the success of the policy. Colonel Bancroft thought the fact that prohibition was enforced enabled the city to secure a continuation of the restriction. Dean Hodges of the Theological School congratulated Cambridge people on their good sense in avoiding the radical methods of some prohibitionists. "The people have not condemned drinking," he said, "or had anything to say about a man's personal liberty; but they have said, and a majority have agreed, that the saloon as a source of temptation and solicitation must go."

Cambridge has certainly been fortunate in adhering to a No-license policy long enough to fairly test its possibilities, while most other cities see-saw back and forth between license and No-license. The abolition of the saloon has no doubt contributed to the excellence of the city government, which has been remarkably free from the "pulls" and "deals" with which other municipalities have suffered. But this freedom has been due more to the character of her citizens and their willingness to take part in politics than to any other cause. Educated men in the atmosphere of Harvard and intelligent residents whose business is in Boston have practically controlled the elections, and the contests have been free from partisanship, so that it was possible to train William E. Russell for higher office in the mayor's chair and keep William A. Bancroft at the head of municipal affairs.

[From the Lowell Mail.]

THE CAMBRIDGE CELEBRATION.

The city of Cambridge has just witnessed the close of ten years of No-license or local prohibition, and the citizens are so pleased with the result that they are celebrating the event with a public demonstration. It is only after a trial for a term of years that a policy which involves so many conflicting interests can be properly judged. A year of No-license is no criterion by which to judge of the advantages of that system; it requires time to discover the most satisfactory method of administration, and also for the material benefits to develop. If Cambridge has succeeded in enforcing the prohibitory law to the satisfaction of its citizens, there would appear to be no reason why the same could not be done in Lowell.

[From the Congregationalist.]

A significant event was the celebration in Cambridge last week of a ten years No-license Jubilee. The university city has voted "No" every time for ten years, and has suppressed all open sales of liquor. Saturday and Sunday were the days set apart for public exercises. Ten thousand souvenir badges were given away to school-children. Saturday there were several factory meetings and two mass meetings in the evening. At Union Hall in the afternoon the speakers were Prof. F. G. Peabody and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Ex-Mayor Bancroft presided at the mass meeting in the evening. There was also a mass meeting at St. John's Hall, at which Father O'Brien presided, showing at least one bond of union between the Cambridge churches of all denominations. Professor Peabody said: "The ten years have not fully solved the question; Cambridge has simply done away with open saloons. . . . We may not have the \$80,000 we would have had from license, but we have the \$300,000 added taxable property."

Among the speakers at the Jubilee exercises were Judge John W. Hammond of the Superior Court, Father Scully,

Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Dean Hodges, Senator F. W. Dallinger, Representative Myers of Cambridge, and Edwin B. Hale. Sunday evening there were union meetings of fourteen churches, with remarks from eighteen different clergymen and fifteen laymen.

[From Zion's Herald.]

The friends of temperance in this Commonwealth, in New England, and indeed everywhere, gratefully share in the Jubilee of thanksgiving which was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, May 1 and 2, by the people of Cambridge over the ten years of consecutive No-license victory which has prevailed in that city. The clergy, Protestant and Roman Catholic, representatives of the various educational institutions, and prominent laymen, in a series of enthusiastic mass meetings, rejoice over the great triumphs won, and heroically and with great good sense plan to maintain the noble record in the future. The remarkable success achieved for prohibition in that city is clearly attributable to the fact that all opponents of the open saloon, sinking minor issues and differences of opinion, concentrate to secure a majority vote against No-license. This is the all-important lesson which this Cambridge Jubilee bears to the other cities of Massachusetts.

HISTORY OF THE NO-LICENSE
MOVEMENT.

HISTORY OF THE NO-LICENSE MOVEMENT.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL YEARS.

By FRANK FOXCROFT.

THE history of No-license in Cambridge cannot be completely told without some account of the efforts made in the earlier years, which, though they were not crowned with victory at the polls, unquestionably educated public sentiment, and prepared the way for the successful campaigns which followed.

The question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors was first submitted to the voters of Cambridge, under the present local option law, at the municipal election in December, 1881. The first steps for the organization of the No-license forces were taken at an informal meeting held Oct. 4, 1881, at the residence of Mr. Oliver J. Rand. There were present at that meeting Messrs. Rand, Chester W. Kingsley, Nathan G. Gooch, Charles Walker, Warren F. Spalding, Michael Corcoran, Frank Foxcroft, Warren Sanger, John Harrington, and Edward G. Sanger. Mr. Kingsley was chosen chairman, and Mr. E. G. Sanger secretary. A paper was presented at this meeting by Mr. Foxcroft, which contained a declaration of principles of a proposed organization to be known as the Cambridge Home Protection League. This plan was accepted, and at later meetings the organization was completed under that name.

The scope and purposes of this organization, under whose management the early campaigns were conducted, cannot be

better indicated than by quoting the following declaration and pledge, which was circulated for signatures:—

CAMBRIDGE, October, 1881.

As the question of licensing, or of refusing to license, the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city, is to be submitted to the voters at the approaching municipal election, in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, and is to be voted upon, "Yes" or "No," entirely distinct from politics or party tickets, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves to form the Cambridge Home Protection League, and we pledge ourselves to the following:

First: that we will give our votes, at the election, against granting licenses for the sale of liquors.

Second: that we will use all the means in our power, by public and by private and individual effort, to awaken public sentiment to enlarge the membership of this League, to bring out as large a vote as possible against the granting of licenses, and to secure a thorough enforcement of the laws.

All signers of the foregoing statement were, by that act, constituted members of the League. The first president of the League was Mr. Edward G. Sanger, who is no longer a resident of the city, but who was an efficient leader in the first two campaigns. Mr. Fred H. Holton was the first secretary, and Mr. Foxcroft was treasurer. The vice-presidents, in the order of the wards which they represented, were Messrs. Nathan G. Gooch, Oliver J. Rand, Charles H. Farnsworth, Charles Walker, and Michael Corcoran. The finance committee, in the same order, were Messrs. John G. Brown, Charles H. Chandler, Alonzo Stewart, Edward Kendall, and Warren Sanger.

The methods of this first campaign were simple. An appeal to the voters was printed, signed by one hundred and fifty representative citizens. Public meetings were held in different parts of the city, including a crowded meeting in Union Hall the night before the election, at which addresses were made by Mayor Fox, Judge Pitman, ex-Mayor Hall, Mr. Kingsley, Dr. McKenzie, and Colonel Higginson. The co-operation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was invited; and union meetings were held in the churches.

There was even an intimation of "The Frozen Truth" that was to be, in the appointment of Messrs. Spalding, Walker, and Foxcroft as a committee of three to edit and publish a campaign paper; but probably the financial difficulties were too serious, and no paper was printed. Provision was made for printing "No" ballots and distributing them at the polls. When the result of the balloting was announced on the evening of election day, the No-license voters were apparently victorious: the vote, as declared, being, 2,661, No: 2,615, Yes. On a recount, errors were discovered, and the revised returns were: Yes, 2,614: No, 2,608. There were eighty-nine ballots which were irregular because of the omission of the words "for the sale of intoxicating liquors." Had these been counted, the majority for "Yes" would have been reduced to a single vote.

The second campaign was conducted by the League with nearly the same list of officers, and by practically the same methods. The appeal to voters was signed by nearly eight hundred names and was printed in the Cambridge papers. One new feature of this campaign was the assembling of delegates from the various church and temperance organizations of the city in a convention held in the chapel of the First Baptist church, to consider the best means of increasing the vote. A rallying committee of twenty from each ward was appointed, which did effective work. The election, however, showed a considerable falling off in the No-license vote, and an increase in the other column: the result being a majority of 393 for license in a total vote, slightly smaller than the year previous.

In the third campaign, Mr. Foxcroft was elected president of the League, Mr. Edgar R. Champlin secretary, and Mr. Warren Sanger treasurer. The size of the license majority at the preceding election served to discourage active effort, but No-license appeals were sent by mail to about six thousand voters. At the election, there was a slight gain in the "No" vote over the previous year; but this was more than offset by the gain for license, and the majority on that side was 594.

In 1884, the No-license cause presented the appearance of

a forlorn hope. The presidential campaign of that year, with the complications incident to the St. John vote, demoralized and divided the temperance forces, and made a heavy defeat of No-license a foregone conclusion. The Home Protection League maintained its organization, but held no public meetings, and its exertions were chiefly limited to the printing of ballots, and work at the polls. It was in this year of heaviest discouragement that the League received a valuable reinforcement in the beginning of Mr. Edmund A. Whitman's ten years of service as secretary.

The overwhelming majority of 1,137 for license at the 1884 election resulted in the virtual disbandment of the Home Protection League. But this did not mean the abandonment of the No-license struggle, but a re-organization along new lines. In 1885 the Home Protection League held no meeting. But the Cambridge pastors organized for work; the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions volunteered assistance; and active leaders in the Home Protection League met for reorganization under a different name for the same work. Each of these bodies appointed delegates to a committee of conference, and through the initiative of this committee, a well-attended delegate convention of churches and temperance organizations was held. Mr. George H. Ryther was chosen president, Mr. Lewis M. Hastings secretary, and Mr. Foxcroft treasurer. A mass meeting was held at Union Hall; appeals to voters were sent through the mails and placarded throughout the city; and the voting precincts were thoroughly manned. Check-lists were carefully kept at each polling place, and so far as was possible the way each person voted was indicated upon the lists, —this being done for use in the future rather than for any present advantage. The license majority was reduced to 530. This was not brought about, however, by a gain in the "No" vote, but by a general falling-off in the vote due to a lack of interest in the municipal contest, there being but one candidate for Mayor.

[From The Frozen Truth, Dec. 11, 1896.]



THE ONCE FAMOUS KIRKLAND STREET SALOON.

Often older readers will recall the stir made in Cambridge by the publication in the "Cambridge Tribune" of May 1, 1886, of a letter from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton calling public attention to the licensing of a gilded saloon with large plate-glass windows in the peaceful-looking building given in the accompanying picture. The building was not then so peaceful looking, but within the last ten years it has been remodelled, raised a story, and turned around to bring the end upon Kirkland Street, so that its original purpose is now unrecognizable. After the city voted for No-license, the occupant continued to sell liquors in defiance of law for more than a year, until he was finally convicted and served a term in the House of Correction. It was found by the police that the building was elaborately fitted with electric bells connected with the bar, so that the whole house could be notified of the entrance of the police. A large panel picture on the wall swung on hinges to cover a door leading into another part of the house, where the supply of liquors was kept. A so-called "Frenchman" was also employed as an outside picket to give the alarm. In spite of these elaborate precautions, a devoted squad of police officers, with Sergeant Batchelder at their head, spent night after night in the shrubbery of the nursery across the street, regardless of storm and rain, until, by the aid of field glasses, they had secured the evidence to insure a successful raid by the police.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

BY EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

The annually increasing majority for license at the municipal elections, and especially the phenomenal majority for license in 1884, had increased the political arrogance of the saloon-keepers to such an extent that the reduced majority in 1885, in a year when there was but one candidate for Mayor, did not serve as a warning. The number of saloons multiplied unreasonably through the pressure brought to bear upon the licensing body. Not only were the aldermen besieged and way-laid by applicants for licenses, and their friends, but the saloon-keepers took such an active part in politics as to control the elections of at least a portion of the members of the Board of Aldermen. It is related, that after a hearing before the Board on the question of increasing the fees for licenses, a hearing that was attended and addressed by a number of leading citizens, the Board voted by a narrow margin to make a slight increase in the fees. During a recess, a member of the Board elected from a ward which always gave a majority against license was seen in lively conversation with a well-known saloon-keeper. After the recess, this member moved a re-consideration of the former vote, which was carried. When the question was again put, this member changed his vote, and the increase was defeated.

The power of the saloon influence was brought out in a startling way in the case of the application of one Dewire for a license for a building on Kirkland Street, near the Somerville line, and across the street from the residences of several distinguished professors of Harvard College. Somerville granted no licenses for the sale of liquors, and the neighborhood on the Cambridge side of the line was not of such a character as would in itself warrant the existence of a saloon. The man's application for a license was once rejected, but the next year he was more successful, and in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the neighbors, the license was granted. The license committee frankly declared that the estimates for the expenditure of the city were based on the receipt of thirty-five thousand dollars from license fees, and that it was there-

fore incumbent upon them to issue a sufficient number of licenses to secure that sum, and they did not regard the moral interests of the community as a matter which deserved their consideration in the administration of the license system.

An indignant account of the struggles of the neighborhood against this saloon was written for the "Cambridge Tribune" by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, whose estate lay across the street. The matter was much discussed by all classes of citizens, and was a potent cause toward turning votes against license.

The years of success at the polls had emboldened the saloon-keepers. The restrictive provisions of the license laws were being constantly violated, and police supervision was gradually becoming more lax. This was due in part to the growing political influence of the saloon element, and in part to the increasing inertia of an unenforced law.

The situation was approaching a natural culmination, and it seemed to some of the No-license leaders that a little well-directed work would turn many votes against license. Immediately after the State election in 1886, a meeting of the chairmen of the precinct committees of the previous year was called. The campaign of the previous year had begun the nucleus of a new organization by the formation of small committees for work on election day in as many of the sixteen voting precincts as was possible, and check lists had been kept on which were checked the names of all who voted, with the manner in which they had voted so far as that could be observed. This meeting of precinct chairmen was held at the residence of Mr. Henry M. Bird, on November 4. Various plans of campaign were discussed, and it was at this meeting that "The Frozen Truth" was launched. Mr. George D. Chamberlain in an earnest talk advocated the "free use of printer's ink" as a means of reaching the voters, and after much discussion of the ways and means of paying the expense of such an enterprise, it was voted to publish a campaign paper, and send it by mail to every voter. An editorial committee consisting of Messrs. Frank Foxcroft, Warren F. Spalding, and Herbert R. Gibbs was subsequently elected.

Dr. Alexander McKenzie and the present writer were also contributors to the paper, and Mr. Chamberlain, while not professing literary ability, acted as reporter, and gathered material. His service in the city government and his tact and good humor easily secured much official information which would have been gained only with difficulty by others. This meeting further voted to call a mass meeting of all No-license voters, so far as they were known from the check lists kept at the previous election. Some sixteen hundred invitations were sent out, and on the evening of November 13, about one hundred men braved a cold rain-storm to meet in Temple Hall. Mr. William A. Munroe was chosen chairman, and Edmund A. Whitman secretary. The following executive committee was elected to manage the campaign: from Ward 1, Edmund A. Whitman and Russell Bradford; from Ward 2, Henry M. Bird and Edgar R. Champlin; from Ward 3, John B. Taylor and Charles H. Farnsworth; from Ward 4, George D. Chamberlain and Charles Walker; from Ward 5, Frank Foxcroft and Milton L. Walton.

This mass meeting also elected ten delegates from each of the five wards to meet in convention "as soon as possible after a municipal ticket or tickets are nominated, to determine what nomination, if any, can be indorsed, or, if thought expedient, to make new nominations." This was the only distinctively political action by the No-license organization during the whole history of the successful campaigns, and although the ticket nominated at this convention received eighteen hundred votes as against nineteen hundred cast for a license ticket, and sixteen hundred for a so-called "Pay-as-you-go" ticket, the experiment was never repeated. This convention met and heard letters read from various candidates for public office, stating their position on the license question and the enforcement of the liquor law, indorsed some candidates, and nominated others. This movement, however, was immediately separated from the work of the No-license committee, and was managed by quite different persons.

The No-license committee held its first meeting at the house of George D. Chamberlain on the Wednesday following the mass meeting. The editorial committee was there selected,

and it was voted to publish two issues of the paper. The committee continued to meet once a week at Mr. Chamberlain's house, and the strain of committee work in organizing a force for election day, publishing a paper, arranging for and holding rallies, and raising the necessary money for all these expenses, was greatly lightened by the unflagging courage and good humor of the host of the committee. The citizens of Cambridge can never know how much this first victory is due to Mr. Chamberlain. His own time was given without stint. His shrewd political wisdom, drawn from long experience as a politician of the best type, made his suggestions invaluable. The committee remember also, with affectionate pleasure, his hospitality when, after a long evening spent in anxious discussion of plans and methods, the doors of his dining-room were thrown open, and they were invited to a table heaped with tempting food.

It became apparent during the campaign that a change in public sentiment was growing, and the license men became correspondingly alarmed. The vote at the time was taken in open ballot boxes, the law not then requiring the use of the locked registering boxes, and fears of attempted fraud were entertained by the committee. Mr. Chamberlain set to work to prevent frauds, and energetically prevailed upon Mayor Russell to borrow from the city of Boston a sufficient number of the patent boxes, so that each voting precinct was supplied with one for the vote on the license question only.

The committee voted to invite the various unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to assist at the polls. This invitation was gladly accepted, and delegates from the unions were present at each polling place during election day. The unions had each been presented with the sum of \$25 by Mr. H. H. Faxon of Quincy, and they were thus enabled to send a printed appeal by mail or carrier to every voter in the city. The stirring appeal of the unions of Old Cambridge and North Cambridge was written by Mrs. Joseph G. Thorp, and was signed by many of the best-known ladies of those sections of the city.

The committee also invited the co-operation of the clergymen, and sent a printed invitation to each one to preach on

the Sunday preceding the election on "the subject of Temperance, with such reference to the ensuing election as may seem proper." This invitation was accepted by twenty-three out of the thirty-one selected clergymen. The clergymen had also formed an organization among themselves, and issued an address to voters, which was signed by twenty-one clergymen. This year was also signalized by an outspoken sermon by the Rev. Father Scully on the subject of No-license, thus beginning the movement among the Roman Catholic churches, which later became such an important feature in the campaign work.

Nineteen of the churches arranged union services for the Sunday night preceding the election, which were held in six different churches. The denominations uniting in these services were Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, and Universalist. These meetings, as well as the morning services, failed of success in point of attendance through a driving snow-storm that raged all day; in the evening particularly the snow blew in such gusts and was so badly drifted that none but the enthusiastic ventured forth.

The following Monday the storm ceased, but the weather remained cold and the clouds refused to clear away. Citizens' rallies had been planned in Union Hall, in East Cambridge, and in Lyceum Hall in Harvard Square. The latter meeting was abandoned for lack of an audience, and the other meetings were but thinly attended. Owing to rumors that the members of the labor organization known as the Knights of Labor had determined to vote for No-license, Charles H. Litchman, the General Secretary of the order, had been engaged to come on from Philadelphia, and spoke both in Union Hall and in East Cambridge.

The weather and the meetings were discouraging enough, but the advent of "The Frozen Truth" made a No-license meeting in every home and on every street corner. The map published in the second number, showing the saloons clustered about the schoolhouses, and dotted along Cambridge Street, so that in some blocks every other house seemed to be a saloon, was a revelation to many. The list of saloon-keepers and their bondsmen revealing the extent to which the Cam-

bridge saloons were but retail departments of wholesale liquor stores in Boston, published in the first issue, opened many eyes to the real nature of the saloon business. These features of the paper, with others, were discussed in the street cars, factories, and homes, and by people who would never attend a No-license meeting, however pleasant the weather.

The committee spared no effort in their arrangements for election day. The churches and Young Men's Christian Association were appealed to for volunteer workers at the polls to keep check lists and distribute ballots, and a plentiful supply was secured. The scent of the coming victory was in the air, and gave courage and enthusiasm to the volunteers. The check lists of the preceding year were utilized in sending circular appeals to persons who did not vote at the previous election, and who were deemed to be favorable to No-license. Some eight hundred of these were sent out. The weather of the election day was even more disagreeable than that of the previous Sunday. A furious snow-storm raged all day with occasional changes to rain or sleet. The vote cast, however, was large, and the majority for No-license surprised even the most sanguine and enthusiastic. The vote cast for No-license was the largest cast up to that time, and was some seven hundred in excess of that cast at the previous election, while the vote for license was the smallest ever cast, and some four hundred less than that cast at the previous election. The official returns gave the majority for No-license as 566, but an inspection of these returns later showed a mistake of fifty votes in the Temple Hall precinct of Ward 2, and the real majority was 616, thus showing the great change of votes that had taken place. The great interest in the election was shown by the fact that comparatively few declined to vote upon the question. In former years many had refused to do so, the number of dodgers in 1884 rising to 843. In this year, however, but 169 failed to vote on the question.

The first victory was due to the prompt seizure of an opportunity. It is perhaps likely that this victory would have come at this time without special effort, but the aggressive and intelligent fight by the advocates of No-license certainly made the victory more decisive, and, more than all else, gave heart

to the hitherto discouraged to feel that with like energy this victory might be repeated. How it was repeated in the next year is the subject of another chapter.

THE SECOND VICTORY.

BY FRANK FOXCROFT.

Mr. Whitman's chapters on "The Political Methods" of the no-license campaigns and on "The Frozen Truth" describe in detail the means which were employed in the critical year following the first victory. At the risk of repeating some things more fully told in those chapters, it may be well to summarize briefly some incidents of the campaign of 1887.

The mistake which is made in many communities after a first victory at the polls for No-license is that of settling back comfortably with the feeling that the contest is over. In Cambridge it was felt that the success at the election in December, 1886, was not the end, but the beginning of the fight. Steps were taken immediately to secure the fruits of the victory. The formation of the Law Enforcement Association was the first step in that direction. The Law and Order League in the three preceding years had done a valuable work in prosecuting influential liquor-dealers, who were credited with a "pull" at City Hall, or with the police, and who were a good deal shaken up when the League's impartial and energetic work put them in court to answer for their violations of the law. The League did a work even more important, in educating public sentiment, and in bringing the essential lawlessness of the liquor traffic into such strong relief that the people became ready to abolish the saloons altogether. But the new occasion called for an organization of a different type; and the officers and members of the League cordially assisted in the formation of the Law Enforcement Association, and turned over to it such funds as remained in the League treasury.

It usually happens, after No-license is voted in a city or town, that most of the pressure brought to bear upon the authorities is on the side of "how-not-to-do-it." The Law

Enforcement Association, with its enrolled membership of more than a thousand voters, exerted a powerful pressure on the side of "how-to-do-it." It furnished a stimulus to the authorities to do their full duty; it gave them practical aid from time to time with information which it secured and sifted; and it kept the public well posted as to what was going on.

This work, pursued all through the summer of 1887, prepared the people for the energetic campaign which was opened early in the fall. The house-to-house canvass of the voters which was then made was not only of practical help to the No-license committee, but its moral effect in arousing the people was good. In the matter of registration and naturalization, every inch of ground was warmly contested with the saloon interests, which fought with the energy of desperation. The rallies, the distribution of "*The Frozen Truth*" and other literature, and various forms of public activity were supplemented with a large amount of individual work, and it was the general opinion of experienced politicians that no political party had ever done more thorough work in Cambridge in arousing the voters and bringing to the polls its full voting strength than the citizens' No-license committee in that campaign.

It was therefore with a large degree of hopefulness that the No-license workers awaited the counting of the votes at the December election; and the result, as announced, exhibited one of the most astonishing coincidences in the history of politics. The total vote had been increased nearly three thousand over the preceding year; and this enormous addition to the vote had been split exactly in two, so that the majority for No-license was 566, just the same as the year before. The saloon-keepers had made arrangements for burning red lights and setting off fireworks that night in anticipation of their expected victory; but there was no occasion for such demonstrations, and instead they listened gloomily to the ringing of the church bells.

THE CITIZENS' LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION.

BY EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

After the first enthusiasm over the somewhat unexpected victory at the polls over the saloon had passed, the few who had worked in the campaign took early counsel together how the fruits of that victory might be secured. It was felt that many votes had been turned to No-license at the late election through no conversion to the cause of total abstinence, or even through any conviction that the continuation of the license system was inexpedient, but through a desire to teach the saloon-keepers a lesson. Few people believed that the law could be successfully enforced, or that public sentiment would demand such enforcement. The vacillating policy of other cities in the Commonwealth was a reason for thinking that after six months of partial enforcement of the law the citizens would again vote for license and the saloons be reopened.

The difficulty of the situation was increased by the necessity of devising some new method for securing the enforcement of the law. A strong feeling was met with among citizens whose support was necessary to the success of any movement, against the establishment of any organization which should take upon itself the duties of the regularly constituted authorities. The Law and Order League had found that the police were inclined to abandon the task of the enforcement of the liquor laws to their organization, while at the same time its machinery was entirely inadequate for that purpose.

In this condition of affairs, a chance remark of a gentleman who had taken a real but passing interest in the recent election solved the difficulty. The late Francis B. Gilman remarked one morning to his neighbor in the street car, "Why can't we have something like 'The Frozen Truth,' published throughout the year, to let the citizens know what is being done in regard to the liquor business?" This remark, made to Mr. James J. Myers, suggested to him the idea which afterward took form in the Citizens' Law

Enforcement Association. He proposed to form an organization which should gather information as to the efforts of the authorities in enforcing the law, and then cause such information to be as widely disseminated as possible. This idea at first met with little favor among the most active opponents of the saloon. As one gentleman put it, "there was not enough ginger" in the scheme. An organization which should deliberately keep itself out of the courts, and which should decline to collect evidence that would secure convictions, and which perhaps might be forced to allow open violations of law with no other action than public protest, seemed at first thought too utterly futile for serious consideration. It was found, however, that no other plan could unite all those citizens whose co-operation was essential to success. One distinguished citizen, and a former officer of the Law and Order League, even refused to sign a call for the formation of an association to carry out the plan just outlined because one object of such association was stated to be "if necessary to supplement the work of the authorities." His experience with the League had taught him, he said, that "supplementing the work of the authorities" was a worse evil than allowing the law to go unenforced. It was felt, moreover, that the new association must be constructed on such broad lines that all who desired an honest enforcement of the law could join it without regard to their opinions upon the license question, and that it should be so organized as to formulate most effectively the undoubted public sentiment in favor of giving the experiment a fair trial and enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth, while avoiding any excess of zeal or extravagance of action which might give color to a cry that the liquor-dealers were being persecuted.

A call for the formation of such an association was circulated, and received the signatures of about one hundred of the best-known citizens. A small balance of money in the treasury of the Law and Order League, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, was cheerfully turned over to the promoters of the new enterprise, and with it the call with its signatures was printed and sent with a blank for

application for membership and a stamped addressed envelope to all who had voted for No-license at the preceding election, as well as to several hundred others who were supposed to be willing to join such an association, although not voting against the licensing of the saloon. In all, some three thousand circulars were sent out during the last week of December, 1886. Within a few weeks, between eight and nine hundred replies were received, and a meeting for the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution was held Feb. 2, 1887, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Cambridgeport. About one hundred persons were present. Mr. George H. Ryther presided, and Mr. E. A. Whitman acted as secretary. A form of constitution had been prepared, printed, and distributed in the seats, and was the subject of a general discussion. The first inquiry from the floor came from the present City Solicitor, who asked if the Association intended to adopt the methods of the Law and Order League in instituting prosecutions against violators of the liquor laws; and although the purposes of the founders of the organization were clearly explained, the feeling of the meeting against such methods was so pronounced that by unanimous vote the following duty imposed upon the secretary in the proposed constitution was stricken out: "To furnish to the officers of the law all such assistance as the executive committee shall from time to time decide to be advisable in the prosecution of cases for violations of law." The constitution as adopted may be found in the Appendix, and will repay careful study by those interested in methods of arousing public sentiment. The following list of officers was elected:

President.

CHESTER W. KINGSLEY.

Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT O. FULLER and CHARLES F. WYMAN.

Auditor.

HERBERT R. GIBBS.

Treasurer.

WILLARD A. BULLARD.

Executive Committee.

Ward One — James J. Myers and William Lawrence.

Ward Two — Oliver H. Durrell and Nathan C. Lombard.

Ward Three — John B. Taylor and George Graves.

Ward Four — Warren F. Spalding and Weston W. Walker.

Ward Five — Frank Foxcroft and Francis G. Peabody.

Mr. Kingsley found himself unable to accept the office of president, and Prof. James B. Thayer was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Henry N. Tilton also served as treasurer from the beginning.

The list of officers is given in full to call attention to the character and standing of the men who were willing to take the direction of this new movement. Of the whole list but two were clergymen, the present Bishop of Massachusetts of the Episcopal Church, and the preacher to Harvard University. The others were all, with but one exception, business men of large experience or professional men in active practice. The Cambridge reader needs not to be told that all were men highly respected in the community. The secretaryship was the only salaried office of the Association, and the writer of this article was elected to that office at a salary of \$600 per year. The executive committee voted to raise the sum of \$2500 by subscription, and nearly this sum was raised by a canvass made by the officers of the association. A further canvass for members was made by some of the officers, resulting in an increase of the membership to upwards of one thousand. This work was substantially completed before the first day of May, — the day upon which the law closing the saloons went into effect. The saloon-keepers, who had expected a somewhat lax enforcement of the law, now found themselves met by two powerful forces, — a large association, officered by some of the most public-spirited and influential citizens, with a full treasury and a plan of work not clearly understood by the public; and secondly, the uncompromising attitude taken by the Mayor of the city, the late William E. Russell. He was a Democrat in politics and opposed to the No-license movement, but his inaugural address left no doubt as to his position. The

directness of his utterances was in keeping with the high type of political courage for which in later years he became so distinguished. He said: "For the first time this city has voted that licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall not be granted. I am not responsible for this policy; I am for its enforcement. Men may differ as to the wisdom of the law, but honest men do not differ as to its honest, thorough enforcement. It shall be my earnest duty faithfully to discharge this new responsibility by every means within my power. In my opinion, the law can be, and should be, enforced by the officers of the city, upon whom the duty rests. Their honesty and efficiency will be on trial and closely scrutinized. All must be held to strict account, and any who neglect or evade or shirk their duty should be held unworthy of their office." He went on further to say: "I anticipate one difficulty will be the proper prosecution of cases in court. It is but just to the police that they should have experienced counsel to assist them in such prosecution. It is not customary, nor hardly possible, for the City Solicitor to do this work. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1000 be made for this purpose of employing counsel."¹

He followed up his message by a ringing order to the police at the end of April impressing upon them their duty.

The Association signalized the first day of May by the issue of the first number of "The Bulletin of the Citizens' Law Enforcement Association of Cambridge," which was sent to every voter. This paper was a four-paged quarto sheet printed neatly on heavy calendar paper. Its contents may be inferred from the following list of titles of the brief articles it contained,— "What the Association will do," "What the Association will not do," "What the Association assumes," "Information," "Need of Support," "Viciuallers' Licenses," "Clubs," "The 'Three Per Cent' Law," "Mayor Russell's Position," "Main Features of the Present Law," "The Law relating to Apothecaries," "The Civil Damage Responsibility of Landlords."

¹ This recommendation was not adopted by the City Council.

As will be seen, this number of "The Bulletin" was mainly explanatory of the position to be taken by the Association, and the nature of the laws on the liquor question under which the community was to live. The only attempted item of news was a list of saloons that had promptly closed their doors, some thirty out of the entire one hundred and twenty-two. The entire paper, with the exception of one article, was written by the secretary, as were all subsequent issues. The work of the Association, which devolved principally upon the secretary, now began in earnest. He visited the District Court frequently, kept a list of all search-warrants issued, and followed the results of service of them; attended many trials of cases and watched the methods by which they were conducted. It was found that the provision of the law requiring notice of a conviction for a violation of the liquor law to be served upon the owner of the building where such violation had occurred, had never been enforced. The secretary ascertained the owners of all places whose occupants had been convicted and succeeded in having the proper notices served upon them by the police.

The second number of "The Bulletin" was issued in June. This was sent to about thirty-two hundred voters, — those who had voted for No-license at the preceding election, all members of the Association, and to such others as were supposed to be in sympathy with the objects of the Association. It was more of a newspaper than the previous issue, and gave accounts of the prosecutions for illegal sales of liquor since the preceding first of May, published a list of owners of buildings whose tenants had violated the law, and reviewed the work of the police and other city officers engaged in the enforcement of the law. In the September number was given a list of those who had paid the United States revenue tax for the year, and also a list of city officials who were members of a social club which had paid such a tax. This list required much patience to secure, as the Collector of Internal Revenue, while interposing no objection to an examination of the records, forbade any transcript from them, so that it became necessary to memorize the entire list. The publication of this list, however, produced such an effect that

but one of the ninety-one persons paying this tax paid it the succeeding year, so that offenders after this time ran the risk of prosecution not only in the State courts, but in the United States courts.

The publication of "The Bulletin," however, was but a portion of the secretary's work. In response to the invitation published in "The Bulletin" he received many complaints, mostly anonymous, of violations of the law; in some cases several complaints were received in regard to the same offender. These complaints were presented to the directors, and it was voted to employ a detective agent to verify their truth, and to investigate and report upon the illegal sale of liquor in the city. Such a person was furnished through the Law and Order League of Boston. He was an Englishman of some little means, who apparently took up this work in a spirit of the chase. He was remarkably intelligent and fertile in expedients, and the Board of Directors had full confidence in the accuracy of his reports, which were made daily in writing. He was furnished with a list of suspected places, particularly those in regard to which complaints had been received. He spent a week in a careful investigation, and the closing words of his last report in reference to his own services, were, "My advice is not to waste money at present; you'll get nothing in return." At the end of September the same man was employed for another week, and as the directors of the Association had objected to his purchasing liquor to aid him in his investigations, although this was not done to procure evidence to be used in court, he was instructed that he was not in any way to participate in any violation of law. Two of his reports are given in the Appendix to this article, and the results of his investigations convinced the Association that the police were making a thorough enforcement of the law, and that money would be wasted in further employment of detectives, so that the employment of one man for two weeks was the entire extent of the use of detectives by the Association. Nevertheless, the impression got abroad that the Association was expending large sums in the employment of detectives, and this impression doubtless rendered the liquor-sellers more circum-

spect, and at the same time stimulated the police to greater activity. The sifting of the anonymous reports by the detective proved, however, that such reports could be relied on for accuracy, and the secretary of the Association was in more or less constant communication with the Chief of Police in reference to complaints against various persons. During this whole correspondence, and all communications were made in writing, the Association never in any way disclosed the source of its information, and never in any way helped the police to any evidence that could be used by them in court; the bare facts were given them, and they were tactfully told that what private citizens could find out the police ought to be able to verify.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Lothrop J. Cloyes, was a soldier of the Civil War, a good disciplinarian, and ready to do his full duty, desiring, however, to know that his efforts were to be supported by his superiors and by public opinion. This assurance was afforded him through the Association. The relations between the secretary and himself were always cordial and friendly, and even in those rare instances where the secretary appealed to the Mayor to secure the enforcement of some feature of the law that had fallen into disuse, — such, for instance, as the notices to owners of buildings, — the Chief cheerfully carried out his instructions, relieved from criticism, doubtless, by the feeling that he was not acting upon his own responsibility. “The Bulletin,” while acting as an unsparing critic, yet gave the fullest credit to the police force and its Chief for what they had accomplished, and the added public confidence in the Chief and the force due to the publication of the records in “The Bulletin” undoubtedly strengthened their hands.

The fall number of “The Bulletin” was omitted, inasmuch as the campaign paper, “The Frozen Truth,” gave much information in regard to the working of the law that would properly have appeared in “The Bulletin.” In the following spring, the Association undertook an investigation of the drug stores; and the secretary, with considerable labor, visited the thirty-three stores and examined the records required by law to be kept. A summary of his investigations

was printed in "The Bulletin," filling four of its pages. One druggist whose records showed a somewhat wholesale trade in liquors was promptly prosecuted and convicted by the police, and, acting on the suggestion of this investigation, a sergeant of police began periodical examinations of the druggists' records.

This number of "The Bulletin" also gave an account of the attempt of the proprietor of the largest hotel in the city to escape punishment on a conviction for the illegal sale of liquor. Owing to his personal popularity, he secured the signatures of many influential citizens, including members and officers of the Association, to a petition for clemency; and a considerable number of the signers later appeared in court on the question of sentence and testified in the defendant's behalf. The case occasioned much comment, and a strong feeling was aroused against any discrimination between the treatment of rich and poor offenders, but this feeling was without organization. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Association called to consider the situation, it was unanimously voted that the Association take no part in the hearing on the sentence other than to address a communication to the District Attorney setting forth the record of the defendant as an old offender against the law. Some friends of the Association felt this action lacking in vigor. The court declined to be influenced by the representations made in behalf of the offender, who fled from the State to avoid sentence of imprisonment. The result justified the wisdom of the action of the Association. The friends of the offender were disarmed by his flight, and the Association escaped criticism under any cry of persecution. The effect of the case was good, as it was evident that neither money nor influence could save violators of the law from punishment.

At the municipal election in December, 1887, the city voted for a second time to refuse licenses for the sale of liquor, and the substantial majority of votes against license impressed upon the city authorities the weight of public opinion and stimulated them to renewed efforts. At the annual meeting of the Association, Jan. 31, 1888, the sec-

retary presented a long report in writing. In reviewing the situation in this report, he said: "To sum up the present condition of affairs, it may be said that while liquor is still sold in Cambridge, yet the cases of persons who become intoxicated from liquor purchased in Cambridge are rare. The places where liquor is still sold are most of them under police surveillance, but so great is the caution exercised that the uniformed officers stand little chance of getting sufficient evidence to secure conviction." The officers, however, did not insist upon wearing their uniforms, and much skilful detective work was done by faithful officers in citizens' dress. One troublesome saloon was watched by officers with field-glasses, who hid themselves on stormy nights in shrubbery on the opposite side of the street from the saloon. When a raid was finally made, a store of liquor was seized in a room entered by a door concealed by a large panel picture apparently fastened to the wall, in spite of an elaborate system of electric signals devised to warn the occupants of the house of the approach of officers.

The secretary reported also that the Association had been instrumental in putting a stop to disorderly conduct on the horse-cars by drunken persons coming to Cambridge from Boston. It seemed that owing to some misunderstanding between the city and the railroad company, each looked to the other to abate the nuisance, and neither took steps to do so. The officers of the Association brought about a conference between the various officials, and through the co-operation of the police and the employees of the company the cars were soon freed from disturbers of the peace.

At the end of the first year of No-license, the Association caused a careful inspection to be made of all the former licensed saloons. Of the one hundred and twenty-two such places, only nineteen retained any appearance of a liquor business. Sixty-eight such places were occupied for legitimate business, and thirty-five were unoccupied. During the year, the criminal courts had imposed fines in liquor cases amounting to \$6,945, of which \$4,945 had been paid. Certain offenders had been committed to jail through inability to pay their fines, and others had died or absconded without

payment. Sentences of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to four years and three months had been imposed. One hundred and forty-six liquor cases were begun during the year and in only thirty-four of them were the defendants acquitted.

These statistics are but a brief abstract of the information in "The Bulletin," and the citizens of Cambridge were gradually educated into the belief not only that the law could be enforced, but that it was actually being enforced by the regularly constituted authorities. The publication of this information occasioned much comment and discussion, and a public sentiment demanding a continued enforcement of the law was thereby fostered.

The Association still continued to communicate to the Chief of Police all information in regard to violations of law that it received. Owing to its practice of always withholding the name of the informant, it was often given information by occupants of the same house with the offender against the law. One such person, who had conducted a limited liquor business with great circumspection was so far mystified by a successful raid upon his premises by the police that he sought the aid of a clairvoyant to ascertain the identity of the informant. The oracular reply to "beware of a light-completed man and a dark-completed woman" only, however, served to increase the mystery.

In June of 1889, two years after the law closing the saloons went into effect, the last number of "The Bulletin" appeared, six numbers having appeared within the two years. In the final issue, the results of a second canvass of the old saloons were given, and but two of them were now classed as saloons. During the latter part of this second year, the Association employed persons to count the persons seen to enter certain suspected places which had been successful in escaping the vigilance of the police. In one place one hundred and thirty-six persons were seen to enter between 7.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on one day, and at another place one hundred and one persons entered between 6.15 and 11 P. M. Shortly after the publication of these counts, both these places closed their doors, which were never reopened.

The last meeting of the executive committee of the Association was held May 13, 1889. The compensation of the secretary, which had been reduced during the second year, was now discontinued, but he still continued to transmit to the police any information received by him. His last communication of this nature is dated March 29, 1892, and but four such letters were written after Dec. 31, 1889. Thus within two years the Association had completed the work for which it had been organized, and was then allowed to slumber with a small balance in its treasury in case its usefulness should ever again be invoked. It had successfully turned the search-light of a public print upon the enforcement of the law, and created, or at least stimulated and fostered, healthy public opinion demanding a continuance of such enforcement. During the ten years of No-license every mayor has not only declared his emphatic determination to enforce the law, but has followed his declarations by energetic action when called for. The City Council eventually made an appropriation for the employment of counsel to assist the police, and the device of employing the officers of one section of the city to watch suspected places in other sections of the city, where they were not known, did much to drive out all but the circumspect and cautious of the liquor pedlers.

The methods of the Citizens' Law Enforcement Association of Cambridge have been adopted in Chelsea, and the Association in that city, with its publication, "As It Is," was equally successful in its work. This Association was less generously supplied with money than its Cambridge contemporary, and its success is all the more noteworthy, showing what a little money with much tact and determination can accomplish.

An association was formed in Haverhill with the same constitution as the Cambridge organization, but its officers misunderstood the nature of their task, and the association ended in disaster.

The influence of the Cambridge organization was also felt by the Law and Order League of Boston, which began its work by instituting its own prosecutions in the courts, but eventually confined its exertions to furnishing its information

[From *The Frozen Truth*, Dec. 11, 1896.]



A TYPICAL TIN VILLAGE SALOON.

TEN years ago a little bit of Cambridge territory lying to the west of the Grand Junction Railroad, between Cambridge Street and the Somerville line, was contemptuously referred to in local parlance as "Tin Village," or "The Lava Beds." This district was more than rum-ridden, as within a space of a few hundred feet were nine saloons on Cambridge Street and as many more on the side streets. The schoolhouse on Jefferson Street had two drinking places adjoining it, and three on the opposite side of the street. The Somerville line ran through three of these places. The accompanying picture shows one of the more elegant of these saloons which had been fitted up regardless of expense to entice the hard-earned dollars from the pockets of the working-men who lived near by. We still see the magnificent plate-glass windows of the saloon days, but the long plate-glass mirror, the shining beer pump, and the polished bar with its glitter of glass ware and its dishes of thirst-raising "free lunch" have long since given place to a more peaceful business. For a time the store was occupied as a temperance coffee-house, but as furniture seemed to be more desired than coffee, the present enterprising dealer stocked the store with fine furniture. With this change have come other changes in the neighborhood. Every year the No-license vote has increased in this district, as the people have patriotically recognized the advantages of the closing of the saloons. The name "Tin Village" has gone with the saloon, and Ward 2 has now no more self-respecting citizens than those who buy their furniture of Mr. Stevenson, and we doubt much if he even knows that he is occupying a former saloon.

The saloon under the old "Traveller" building in Boston bore over its entrance the sign "Interior Decorator." Ten years' experience has taught the people of Cambridge that it is better to decorate the interior of their homes rather than the interior of themselves.

to the police authorities and endeavoring to arouse their action. In this work, it successfully gained the confidence of the police commission of Boston.

THE POLITICAL METHODS OF THE NO-LICENSE CAMPAIGNS.

By EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

As has been pointed out in another chapter of this book, the great underlying principle of the campaign work was the importance of the individual vote. The second issue of "The Frozen Truth" contained a stirring article entitled "It is the one vote that counts," and the efforts of the committee were directed toward getting out that "one vote." The main body of the No-license voters could always be depended upon to vote without particular effort on the part of the committee, but the number of voters which could thus be depended upon was insufficient to carry a hotly contested election. It was certain that the license party would search the highways and byways — principally the byways — for votes, and no effort must be spared to bring every No-license vote to the polls. In 1887 the check-lists of the two previous elections gave the names of twenty-six hundred or twenty-seven hundred voters who had voted for No-license, but it was practically certain that at least fifteen hundred other voters must be found to add to this number in order to insure a victory.

The executive committee of 1886 held its first meeting in 1887 on October 15, about seven weeks before the municipal election. There were present Messrs. Foxcroft, Bird, Bradford, and Whitman with Messrs. Spalding and Gibbs of "The Frozen Truth." It was decided again to call a mass meeting of No-license voters; and in order to secure an active committee it was arranged that this meeting should merely appoint a nominating committee to select a campaign committee of twenty-five, five from each ward. It was not thought best, however, to delay active work until this committee could be organized, but it was voted to open headquarters at once

and employ a clerk to prepare poll-lists for a house-to-house canvass of the city.

The mass meeting was duly called for October 24, by public notice in the local papers and from many church pulpits, as well as by some thousand postal cards sent to known No-license voters. About three hundred voters were present, and the meeting listened to a number of short but stirring speeches from well-known citizens, the spontaneity of which was not marred by previous requests to be present and speak.

The nominating committee, appointed at this meeting, met four days later and selected the campaign committee of twenty-five. This committee was chosen with much care with an aim to put none upon it but those willing to work, and at the same time to give a representation to the various religious and social organizations that could be counted upon to lend assistance in order to enlist the interest of the greatest number of voters. One Irish-Catholic member was selected from each ward. The active interest in the No-license experiment aroused by the Law Enforcement Association made it not only possible but desirable to go outside the ranks of well-known advocates of No-license in filling the committee. The gentleman selected to act as treasurer, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, was a recent convert to the cause, who frankly announced that his conversion would not be permanent unless the present success of the movement should continue. The new committee had its first meeting on the first day of November at the house of Mr. Oliver J. Rand, whose hospitality was extended to the committee for its meetings throughout the campaign. The committee organized with the choice of Mr. Warren F. Spalding as chairman and Mr. Edmund A. Whitman as secretary. The secretary was authorized to secure headquarters, and a committee was appointed to engage ample clerical assistance. The editorial board of "The Frozen Truth" was reappointed with authority to issue the paper in as many numbers as might seem best. Steps were taken for the immediate organization of a sub-committee of ten in each of the voting precincts of the city. As soon as the State election was over, the rooms occupied by the Re-

publican ward and city committee were engaged, and its furniture borrowed for the campaign. The transparency used by that committee was removed, and a new sign announcing the headquarters of the No-license committee was nightly illuminated; while across the street in front of the headquarters swung a large American flag bearing across the bottom the inscription "No-License Headquarters." Mr. Charles R. Fletcher, a recent graduate of Harvard College, a member of the committee from East Cambridge, was appointed permanent secretary at the headquarters upon a salary, and at once secured a force of young women to assist in the clerical work. The members of the committee, however, found themselves ignorant of methods of political work, despite the fact that former members of both Democratic and Republican ward and city committees were among their number, and it was thought not only desirable but necessary to employ some one familiar with the methods of political canvasses. Such a person was not easy to find; the paid secretaries of the party organizations seemed unwilling to undertake the work, and it was only by accident that the committee learned that Mr. George M. Clukas had had experience with the Republican committee. He was waited upon by a committee consisting of Mr. Frank A. Allen and the secretary, and, after consultation with the head of his department, and with much hesitation, agreed to give his evenings to the service of the committee. He promptly organized a force of canvassers and systematized the work of the clerical force, so that the committee was relieved at once from responsibility for the working of the canvassing machinery. It is not easy to express the debt of the No-license cause to him; but it may be here recorded that the committee annually tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks so long as he remained in their service. The system which he established, and which will now be described, was continued by the committee without change long after he retired from any participation in the work.

The first work before the committee came in adding to the voting lists persons entitled to vote but hitherto unregistered. This necessitated a comparison of the voting lists with the printed lists issued by the assessors giving by streets all per-

sons assessed for poll taxes. This tax is assessed on all male inhabitants over twenty years of age, whether citizens of the United States or not. The clerical force as their first work checked upon the assessors' street lists the names of all voters already registered. The remaining names, amounting to some seven or eight thousand, had then to be canvassed to sift out aliens and those under twenty-one years of age, and also to ascertain from those who had remained eligible who would be likely to vote for no-license if registered. The first attempt was to do this canvassing through volunteers, and in each ward. It was found, however, that it was not possible to organize efficient committees in all the precincts. In fact, in some precincts it was quite impossible to form any committee at all. In a comparatively few precincts the committees met and went over the names submitted to them, and, so far as it was possible, checked the preferences of those persons with whom they happened to be acquainted. The names of those about whom no information could be given were divided up by streets, and members of the committee volunteered to spend their evenings in calling upon these persons and inquiring how they would vote, if registered. All information obtained by these committees was immediately reported to headquarters, and there recorded on the office lists. As fast as each volunteer completed the work assigned to him, he returned his report to the headquarters. It was found, however, that volunteer work could not always be depended upon. The feeling of responsibility for prompt work sat lightly upon the shoulders of many, while others, although enthusiastic and devoted, were not sufficiently tactful or experienced to gain the necessary information. It was found necessary, therefore, to employ professional canvassers who should give their whole time to the work. A number of persons were employed who had experience in canvassing for books or articles for sale, and also a few intelligent mechanics temporarily out of employment. The work progressed rapidly in the hands of these men, partly through their experience, and partly because, as they made their visits in the daytime when the men were generally absent from home, more reliable information could be obtained from the women of the household than from the men them-

selves. Each canvasser was provided with an assessor's book upon which the names of the persons upon whom he was to call had been checked, and the information obtained and recorded upon these books was each evening returned to headquarters, copied upon the office books, and the canvasser's book was again ready for him the following morning. As fast as the information was received at headquarters, a printed circular was sent to all those whom the canvasser reported as favorable to No-license, urging immediate registration, and stating the hour and the place when this could be done. A copy of this circular will be found in the Appendix.

Each day the names of all new voters who had registered, were reported to headquarters, so that it was possible to trace how far the circulars had been effective. If the first circular did not prove effective, within a few days it was again mailed to the would-be voter, in all instances in a sealed envelope. Throughout this campaign, all circulars sent from the headquarters were mailed in sealed envelopes, as with the unsettled state of public opinion in some sections of the city men might be unwilling to have it known or suspected that they had any sympathy with the No-license movement. Results were, however, hardly to be expected from printed circulars, and with this in mind, the committee early set to work having letters written, signed in the name of the secretary, to be sent where the circulars had failed of effect. A personal letter would be considered worthy of attention where a circular would be thrown away, and three or four days before the registration closed some seven or eight hundred of these personal letters were mailed to unregistered men. On Thanksgiving Day, which was the second day before the close of the registration, the precinct committees were called together and given the names of those who had still failed to register, and each man was asked to see a few of these people personally, and that Thanksgiving Day found many volunteers leaving their dinners to urge to the registration office the careless and the neglectful. When registration closed at ten o'clock Saturday night, November 26, it had reached 9,501, the largest ever known in the city; 712 new names had been added since the State election. Of these, the No-license committee had obtained about three hundred,

showing that their license opponents had been even more active than themselves.

The election was set for Tuesday, December 6. In the intervening two weeks between the close of the registration and the election, the canvassers were again set to work to ascertain the preferences on the license question of the large number of voters whose views on the question were as yet unknown. From the check lists of the two previous years it was possible to check off between twenty-five hundred and three thousand names. The precinct committees were again called together, and their knowledge disposed of a few hundred more. The information already obtained by canvassers and the knowledge of the manager of the campaign was sufficient to reduce the list of the unknown still further; but when all was done, there still remained a list of several thousand names requiring a house-to-house canvass. At the close of the registration, Mr. Clukas was given entire charge of the headquarters, and under his direction East Cambridge and the second ward of Cambridgeport were thoroughly canvassed, while the work of the volunteer committees was supplemented in the other wards.

It may be thought that a canvass conducted in this way would contain many elements of unreliability, and it was a constant source of surprise how accurate a prognostication could be made from a canvass so conducted. In the following year, 1888, the figures showing the accuracy of the canvass have been preserved. The canvass in that year showed 5,366 voters favorable to No-license, and the actual vote cast for No-license in that year was 4,483, while 1,026 voters checked as favorable to No-license failed to come to the polls at all. These last two figures added together give a total of 5,509, or a variation from the canvass of less than one hundred and fifty in the whole city. In the three precincts of Ward 1 constituting what is known as "Old Cambridge," the figures were as follows: in Precinct 1, the canvass showed 316 No-license voters, while the vote actually cast combined with those not voting was 323. In Precinct 2, the numbers were 250 as against 279, and in Precinct 3, 493 as against 494. The canvass in 1887 showed that 4,683 voters out of

9,501 names on the list were favorable to No-license: the committee therefore felt reasonably confident that if they could succeed in getting the voters to the polls the victory was theirs. They *did* succeed in getting 4,293 votes. Every effort of the last weeks of the campaign was therefore devoted to arousing the interest of those supposed to be favorable to No-license, and in bringing them to the polls. A circular was prepared and sent to some three thousand persons whose position was thought to be more or less undecided, appealing to them "in the interest of fair play" that the "experiment of No-license be given trial for one more year in order that its results may be fairly and fully tested."

The result of the previous year was undoubtedly due to the votes of many of the laboring men, influenced thereto somewhat by the attitude of the leaders of the various labor organizations. A circular was prepared addressed to working-men, to which the committee was able to secure the signatures of a number of well-known labor leaders, and this was sent to some two thousand laboring men, especially those connected with the labor unions, from lists furnished by some of the labor leaders who favored No-license. Finally, on the day preceding the election, a short rallying circular was sent to every person marked upon the voting lists as a possible No-license voter, together with a card indicating the location of his polling place and the hours during which the polls would be open. This latter card was necessarily different in each voting precinct, and the utmost care had to be used that the voter might not be misled by having the wrong card sent to him. The clerical force was at work for some days previous to the election preparing these circulars and cards, which were tied up into bunches by precincts and simultaneously deposited in the various branch post-offices in the city. Just previous to the election also, a stirring circular was sent to about twenty-five persons in each precinct, urging them to be present at the polls during the day and lend their influence to the No-license cause. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also distributed through the mails a glowing circular letter written by Mrs. Joseph G. Thorp.

The question of public meetings was fully discussed by the

committee early in the campaign. The value of such meetings in arousing enthusiasm among those already pledged to the cause was fully recognized, although some of the older campaigners doubted whether any votes were ever changed at such meetings. The new movement among the clergymen of the city, however, relieved the committee from much responsibility in the matter of public meetings. Under the active leadership of the Rev. David N. Beach, a public meeting was held in Union Hall on Monday, November 28, which was addressed by a number of distinguished clergymen of the city, including the Rev. Father Scully, who for the first time this year joined with the Protestant clergymen of the city in active work for No-license. The work of the clergymen of the city is detailed in another chapter written by Mr. Beach himself; but his own words give but a faint conception of the enthusiasm and energy that he threw into the work of uniting the clergymen of all denominations. Through his energy, a letter was sent out early in October signed by ten clergymen of seven different denominations calling a meeting of the clergy. With characteristic modesty, Mr. Beach was not one of the signers of this call, but the arrangement for the large public meeting fell upon his shoulders; he hired the music, secured the ushers, and sent out platform invitations. A large share of the burden of the arrangements for the union meetings on the Sunday night immediately preceding the election also fell upon him. The public meeting in Union Hall proved a great success; the hall was crowded to overflowing, as was Temple Hall beneath with the overflow.

After some debate in the committee, it was voted to leave the matter of other public meetings to the various ward committees, although it was considered important that a meeting be held in East Cambridge. On the Monday night before the election, Institute Hall in that section of the city was crowded to hear John L. Swift, Rev. Father Scully, and Mr. James J. Myers. The ward committees of Cambridgeport decided to hold a public meeting in Union Hall on the same night, and the hall was again crowded, with again an overflow meeting in Temple Hall below.

The election day in 1887 was beautiful, clear, and warm.

The work of the precinct committees, canvassers, and clerks at headquarters had been so thoroughly done that, as has been said, the committee had information indicating fully and exactly where the body of No-license voters were. Some member of the committee was designated to take charge of each polling place, and printed instructions were furnished him to distribute to his assistants, so that the work might be done on the same lines and by the same methods in all the precincts. In each polling place, a checker was stationed near the ballot box with a voting list checked so as to indicate the No-license voters. This checker served throughout the day except when relieved by prearrangement for dinner. The names of the voters were checked as fast as they voted, and an especial effort was made to learn whether the vote cast was for or against license, as the vote that year was taken by ballots upon which was printed either a large "No" or "Yes." As has been already said, every No-license voter had received by mail, the preceding evening, a card urging him to vote and informing him specifically where his voting place was located. A large precinct committee was present at each polling place throughout the day, although some of these volunteers served but a few hours in the forenoon while the larger part of the vote was being cast. These committees button-holed the voters as they approached the polls and used such persuasions and arguments as they might, to insure the casting of "No" votes.

In the early afternoon, the activity of these precinct committees changed its form; the chairman of each committee anxiously scanned the check list to draw off the names of the expected No-license voters who had failed to appear, and, either on foot or in carriages provided for the purpose, other members of the committee scoured throughout the precinct to bring in the delinquent voters before the close of the polls. In the early morning also, committee men were placed at the railroad stations to intercept all those taking trains for Boston, and urge all who had not voted to return and do so before leaving the city, carriages being provided here, also, to take voters to the polls and return them to the station with as little delay as possible. The organization and training of these committees

was a matter of some difficulty; but through notices in the churches and particularly through the agency of the Young Men's Christian Association, a considerable number of active young men were interested, who were assigned to different parts of the city, in many cases remote from their own polling places. A number of muscular young Christians gladly accepted assignments to polling places where the license vote was expected to be the heaviest, and where little toleration was likely to be shown to No-license voters. Some assistance was also obtained from the students of Harvard University, although their lack of acquaintance and unfamiliarity with the city made their assistance less valuable than that of residents of the city. The organization of these committees was left to a considerable extent to the committees from the various wards, but at the headquarters a complete record was kept of all such committees, noting those assigned to each polling place with the amount of time which each had agreed to give. So thoroughly was this done that when a report came that some precinct was short of help by the failure of some one to appear, workers were sent there by carriages from other precincts of the city where they were less needed.

As soon as the polls were closed, the persons in charge of the check lists brought their material to headquarters, and their estimates of votes were figured up and an approximate result ascertained long before the official vote was declared. This work on election day was done almost entirely by volunteers, but in some cases it was necessary to employ persons, partly because, in the case of checkers, it was so arduous in its requirements that a sufficient number of volunteers could not be obtained.

The political machinery so thoroughly organized in this year was maintained with a like degree of efficiency in the succeeding years. Although no entirely new canvass was made for several years, yet each year the names of new voters were canvassed, so that, on the assumption that none of the voters of the previous year had changed their minds, the canvass was each year brought down to date. In the year 1888, the new names added to the list numbered about 2,700, and as these were scattered all over the city, this can-

vass was no slight task. No complete canvass was made again until 1892, when the earlier canvass was thrown aside and a new house-to-house canvass was conducted throughout the whole city. In 1888, also, the same efforts were made to insure the registration of those entitled to vote, but not in so thorough a manner as in the preceding year, and only about one hundred No-license voters were registered. It was found that, during the preliminary canvass of the year, a few men indicated a willingness to register, but claimed an inability to pay the poll tax, the payment of which was at that time a prerequisite to registration. The committee voted that payment of taxes from the campaign funds might be regarded as a species of bribery, and declined to make any appropriation for that purpose, but a small sum of money was raised by a few individuals who took upon themselves to secure the payment of the taxes of those who were found upon investigation unable to provide the necessary money. In 1888, the election law was so changed by the legislature that the license question was printed upon every ballot bearing the names of candidates with both answers added thereto, the voter erasing the answer which he did not desire. This plan caused some embarrassment to the committee, as it rendered it necessary to secure ballot distributors for each ticket, or else run the risk of the accusation of partisanship. The committee finally voted, however, that the No-license distributors should handle no tickets, but should provide themselves with silk badges indicating their duty, and with blue pencil and tablet offer their assistance to each voter. Thus carefully did the committee avoid any suspicion of partisanship.

As the records of the committee became more complete, it was easy to draw off from the voting lists, as shown by the canvass, the names of the No-license voters who for some reason failed to go to the polls, and shortly before the next election a special circular was sent to these voters, calling their attention to the fact that they had omitted to vote the year before, and urging upon them the importance of voting at the ensuing election. To those who failed to go to the polls for two years in succession, a written letter was sent from headquarters. That this form of appeal was effective

was evidenced by the numerous replies giving explanations of the reasons which prevented attendance at the polls.

The work of the No-license committee was usually confined to the few weeks preceding the annual election, but in April of 1891 it was thought best to call the committee together in view of the action of the Board of Aldermen in refusing the customary licenses to druggists. The license members of the Board of Aldermen were successful in inducing the members of the Board to refuse to grant any licenses to druggists, and inasmuch as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had petitioned for a reduction of the number of licenses, it was felt that this extreme action of the Board might react against the No-license vote in the ensuing fall election. The committee voted to issue an address to the public protesting against this action, setting forth their own position and that of the Board of Aldermen. Owing doubtless to this prompt action, the move was so far understood that no harm resulted at the election.

The committee was fertile in methods of calling the No-license question to the attention of the voters. For several years, a space some ten feet square was secured on a fence devoted to advertising purposes on the line of the street cars on Main Street, urging in a few brief phrases the importance of a vote for No-license. This sign, in letters of a foot long, could hardly escape the attention of any one going to, or coming from, the city. In several of the more hotly contested campaigns, the fences were placarded with posters, urging in a few crisp sentences the importance of a vote for No-license.

These posters were also used to reply to the license party, which found posters issued a day or two before the election its most effective means of public campaigning. In one year, the citizens of Cambridge going to church Sunday morning found the fences placarded with full-page posters covered with misrepresentations, to which a fictitious set of signatures was appended. Early the Monday following these posters had been replaced by posters similar in size but entirely different in tone, issued by the No-license committee.

The particular methods of the license party were not always easy to trace in advance of the election. It is needless to say that no public meetings were held in its interest, and rarely was any printed matter sent out. When such circulars were made use of they were generally so unskillfully drawn and so grossly unfair as to carry little or no weight. The registration, however, of license voters always grew very mysteriously, and on election day a force of vote distributors, checkers, and carriages was on hand in every precinct, and their carriages vied with those of the No-license committee in bringing in voters. It sometimes happened, however, that a license carriage would bring in several men supposed to be devoted to that interest, who would ungratefully cast their votes for No-license. It is needless to add that these men were invariably allowed to walk back.

Where the money came from for these campaigns was never very effectively traced except in 1894, when a type-written circular letter, intended for the brewers and wholesale liquor-dealers of Boston, fell into the hands of the No-license committee, and was printed in *fac-simile* in "The Frozen Truth." This letter, after complimenting the No-license committee by saying that "their forces have been ably managed, well equipped, and have waged an aggressive, active campaign," went on to say that "on the license side, a desultory, wavering contest has been made, led chiefly by the interested ex-liquor-dealers of the city or by other persons wholly irresponsible, who have not had the confidence of the business community. Whatever money has been raised has either been dissipated in fruitless and misdirected effort, or has mysteriously disappeared." Ex-Representative Daniel H. Coakley, who was described as an "open and valued champion of the liquor interests in the House" was put forward as the manager of the campaign. It is needless to add, however, that the publication of this letter put an end to any hope of success of the license campaign for that year. This was in 1894, but in the early years of the No-license movement there was apparently no lack of money or of skilful political management.

It must be very apparent to the reader that the work which has been described was expensive. Prior to the first No-license victory the raising of the funds was no easy task, but after the city came under the No-license system, the committee found no difficulty in raising whatever sum they found necessary. In the campaign of 1887, \$2,000 was raised; \$1,859 of which was expended. "The Frozen Truth" absorbed \$421.93; other printing and postage with stationery cost \$454.14; \$225.07 was the expense of the public meetings; election-day expenses amounted to \$229, and the expenses at headquarters, including salaries, clerical help, rent, etc., amounted to \$528.91. Each year, the committee at the outset of the campaign voted to raise a certain sum, which sum was apportioned among the various wards in proportion to the financial ability and public spirit of the citizens of those wards. The larger part of the money was raised by personal solicitation, and after this personal canvass had been finished, collections were taken up at the public meetings, especially at the union meetings, to secure any small contributions which the committee had omitted in their canvass. In 1888, \$1,500 was raised; in 1889, \$1,200; in 1890, \$1,500; in 1891, \$1,200.

"THE FROZEN TRUTH."

BY EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

"The Frozen Truth" deserves a chapter to itself. It is difficult to estimate its importance in bringing about the first No-license victory, and later in arousing and sustaining public opinion to the point of continuing that policy. As has been said elsewhere, the idea of some form of publication came to several minds at the same time, but the particular form which that publication took was the creation of the first editorial board, composed of Messrs. Frank Foxcroft, Herbert R. Gibbs, and Warren F. Spalding. The first two were graduates of Williams College of the class of 1871. Mr. Foxcroft was the literary editor and leader writer of the

“Boston Journal;” Mr. Gibbs was connected with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. on the editorial staff of “The Atlantic Monthly;” Mr. Spalding was a former newspaper editor, but then the Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Commission. All three were ready with their pens and fertile in ideas. This editorial board remained unchanged until the removal of Mr. Gibbs from the city, when the present writer was elected to fill the vacancy. It was agreed that the prime essential of the paper must be sufficient picturesqueness to attract public attention, without sensation or extravagance. The title of the paper was a happy thought of Mr. Foxcroft; and while it was criticised in some quarters, it had the saving merit of universally attracting attention. The name was the key-note to the contents.

The first issue was printed by Rand, Avery and Co. of Boston, and was a four-page sheet, the pages measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches. It appeared Nov. 27, 1886. The amount of matter, however, that seemed worth printing compelled an enlargement of the second issue, which appeared Dec. 4, 1886, and that number was printed by Mr. Samuel Usher, who has been the printer of the paper ever since. This issue was printed on paper 18 inches by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the paper has since remained of that size, except in 1894, when it became necessary somewhat to enlarge the size of the page. The attractive appearance of the paper was increased by the use of book-paper instead of the usual newspaper; the type used being long primer, and leaded. The editorial board was assisted by Mr. George D. Chamberlain and the present writer as a reportorial force. Mr. Chamberlain, from his long official connection with the city government, was especially useful in securing information from city officials, who were at first, as was natural, somewhat reluctant to incur the ill-will of the liquor-dealing fraternity. He secured a list of the bonds and bondsmen furnished by the liquor-dealers, and his sense of humor appreciated the coincidence in finding the bonds filed in tin boxes labelled, “Deaths.” In asking for a printed list of licensed drinking-places, he was told that it had been printed only for the use of the police department, but his prompt reply, “Well, then, I want

one for the use of *my* Department; the Department of widows and orphans," secured the desired copy.

The first issue of the paper contained a striking editorial under the title "Rum and Exposure," based on the account of the death of a strange man which appeared in one of the Cambridge papers; a vigorous attack upon the argument that license was of pecuniary advantage to the city, from the pen of Dr. Alexander McKenzie; a reprint of the famous letter of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton in regard to the action of the Board of Aldermen in granting the Dewire license on Kirkland Street; an article from the present writer on a liquor-dealer at Mount Auburn who seemed likely to repeat the Dewire experience; and several short articles giving the experience of other Massachusetts cities with No-license. One whole page was given up to a list of licensed tippling-places, with the names of the licensees and of the sureties upon their bonds. The publication of this list created a mild sensation, not only from the character of the names of the licensees, but still more from the character of the sureties on their bonds, a few of whom were well-known citizens who hardly relished the notoriety they had thus secured; the most of them, however, were either brewers or wholesale liquor-dealers of Boston, or Cambridge saloon-keepers themselves. The second issue of "The Frozen Truth" analyzed this list of bondsmen, and it appeared that one wholesale dealer in Boston had signed thirteen bonds, another dealer and a brewer had signed thirteen each, and the name of the partner of this brewer was on seven bonds. Other wholesale dealers and brewers had signed from eight to ten apiece. It was quite evident from this analysis that the larger part of the Cambridge saloons were simply distributing agencies for the wholesale houses of Boston, and that the licensees were in reality no more than employees with a share in the profits. It was found, too, that the Cambridge dealers signed each others' bonds with great freedom,—one liquor-dealer being surety upon the bonds of five other dealers, two of whom returned the compliment by signing his own. This second issue also printed a map of Cambridge Street from the junction of Hampshire Street to Bridge Street with the streets

immediately adjacent, saloons, schoolhouses, and apothecary stores being shown thereon. In one block were fourteen saloons and one schoolhouse,— one saloon being immediately adjacent to the schoolhouse; in most cases the saloons were in close proximity to the schoolhouses. This map was a distinct surprise to the many Cambridge citizens who had believed that a license law was the best method of dealing with the liquor problem in Cambridge, and had supposed that this law was being honestly and efficiently enforced by the authorities.

The drink-bill of the city was conservatively and carefully calculated in this issue; this calculation showed that the expenditure of the saloon during the course of a year was upward of a million and a quarter of dollars (\$1,250,000).

Each issue was sent by mail to every voter. The voting lists were placed in the hands of a mailing company who addressed the wrappers, folded the papers, and enclosed them in the wrappers, stamped them and put them in the post-office for \$3.00 per thousand. Inasmuch as the paper appeared but once a year, no advantage could be taken of the law allowing newspapers to be sent at pound rates, and each copy required a one-cent stamp.

The aim of the editorial board has ever been to make a readable paper; and although every issue has bristled with facts and statistics, a lightness of style, approaching sometimes almost to flippancy, has been cultivated, and a special effort has been made to secure some special feature which should attract general attention. "The Frozen Truth" has been essentially a newspaper, with editorial articles devoted to a general consideration of the question. It has aimed in the first place to give the news as to the effect of No-license upon Cambridge itself, and its reporters have visited the physicians, merchants, manufacturers, and employers of labor, the owners of real estate and the police and other city officials, for their testimony as to the effects upon the people of the city. In the later years of the campaign, when the working-men have been willing to avow themselves openly in favor of No-license, the reporters have interviewed many working-men of all employments in all sections of the city as to their views

on the license question. The other cities of the Commonwealth have been carefully studied with a view of ascertaining the effect upon the arrests for drunkenness of a change from license to No-license and *vice versa*, and many "horrible examples" have been effectively set forth in "The Frozen Truth" of a reaction to license in cities that had for one or more years voted for No-license, with the attendant increase in drunkenness and disorder.

The editorial articles were usually directed toward meeting any special difficulties that arose in the campaign, and were invariably characterized by moderation and good taste. In the second and third years of the publication of "The Frozen Truth," the appeals to moderate men to give the experiment a fair trial were the leading features of the editorial page. In other years, articles were addressed to Republicans or Democrats, as it appeared that any advantage might be gained from such appeals.

During the first year, "The Frozen Truth" had the distinct advantage of being on the offensive. In the second year it took the defensive. This necessitated some change of tone but no change of spirit; and the leading feature of the first issue of the second year was several columns of interviews with physicians and employers as to the results of No-license during the preceding seven months. This series of interviews differed from the conventional form of anonymous statements, and in each case the name and address of the person interviewed was printed in full, always with his consent. The physicians very gladly and readily responded to this invitation to talk; and most of them, at least, had some practice among the people who had been in the past most addicted to the use of liquors. The practice of several physicians lay almost entirely among the laboring people, where the immoderate use of liquor was most common. A brief quotation from "The Frozen Truth" will be instructive, not only in showing what the observations of one physician had been, but in showing the method of the paper: "Doctor Moses D. Church, 106 Putnam Avenue, finds less liquor in the houses, less beer on the table at meals; there have been fewer cases where he has been called upon to attend injuries caused by intoxication this year than

last. He has not had over two or three cases this year, and those were scalp wounds ; while last year he was called to ten or twelve cases, some of them serious wounds from stabbing affrays. In the two ‘ Marsh ’ districts near the Charles River, he finds less drunkenness and a better condition of things, especially in some parts of Banks Street ; where formerly drinking fights occurred almost every night, the street is now quiet. Among the very poor he finds a number of families where the improvement has been marked ; in some cases he sees an improvement in the clothes of the children, and some cases where people have bought shoes where formerly they applied to the city, and in general he finds a much healthier moral tone.” Other physicians agreed substantially with Dr. Church, and their observations seemed all the more remarkable when it was remembered that No-license had been in force only a little over six months.

The city physician, who was called upon to see the very poor, for the first year could see no improvement. The people that he was called upon to attend seemed in some way to be still successful in obtaining liquor. As the years passed on and the enforcement of the law became more rigid, he gradually found a substantial change in this respect and a marked diminution in the use of liquor.

This issue contained a column and a half of interviews with manufacturers in various sections of the city. The superintendent of a firm of copper-smiths employing about seventy-five men, said : “ We have been in business here about two years, and we had to begin with a bad class of men. We had difficulty in getting men, and had to take men from all about. They were, to a great extent, men who had been turned off at other places on account of their drinking habits. Last year we had much drunkenness ; fully one-third of the men could not be depended upon, and lost from two to four days a week lying about drunk. This summer the men have been very steady, and there have not been three days lost altogether in the whole summer. The men do better work by far ; men save money and have an account in the savings bank who never did so before.”

At the Bay State Brickyard, where from 250 to 300 French

Canadians were employed in making bricks, the foreman of the yard, an old French Canadian, said: "There has been very little time lost by the men this year. Last year there were sometimes fifty men at one time 'loafing' (drunk) about the boarding-house, while this year there have been hardly more than five or six out at any time from drunkenness. The men were quieter in the yard; they did their work better and fewer bricks were broken. In past years it was a common occurrence for saloon-keepers to be present at the office on pay-day and take from the men all the money that they had received in payment of old scores."

In this column also appeared the brief statement, "The Boston Woven Hose Company has seen no change in its men," this company having a large factory in Cambridgeport, not far from the West Boston Bridge, and employing several hundred men. The next year, however, "The Frozen Truth" printed the following report from this superintendent: "The superintendent stated a year ago that he thought the men were getting worse than ever; after working hours, many men would start for Boston, but this year they did not do that, and less time is lost. There is hardly a man out after pay-day now, while formerly it was common to have men out for half a day at a time, especially after pay-days. The men seem to have more money, as they borrow less from the office. There is a grand improvement; you have no idea how much less trouble it is."

Four years later, in 1892, when a working-man was sought for to add to the campaign committee, the foreman of one of the departments in this factory was selected. He was an intelligent workman of much force of character, who had voted for license until he had been convinced by his own observation that No-license was a benefit to the city. He entered upon the work of the committee with much enthusiasm, and not to be behind the other members of his ward committee who lived in the well-to-do parts of the city, he took a subscription book and, going about among the factories in his section of the city, within a few days raised over \$100 for the campaign fund. His superintendent, who had, as has been said, at one time been sceptical as to the benefits of No-license, headed his sub-

scription paper with twenty dollars, and told him to take all the time he needed for his committee work.

The editorial board was constantly alert to meet every argument against No-license; no matter was too small to receive its attention, and one-third of a column of the second issue in the second year was devoted to an article under the heading of “The Mince-pie Argument.” This was directed to the few people who had been annoyed because they had been unable to purchase cider in Cambridge for mince pies, and one of whom, it was reported, had threatened to vote for license in consequence.

On every hand came evidences of improvement. One lady in Cambridgeport from her visits of charity contributed some of the answers of the wives of working-men who were questioned as to what they thought about No-license: “O Miss, I just hope there never will be license in this city again!” said one. Another said: “You don’t know what a different home we have had;” another, “My husband promised me that he would n’t drink any more, and he has n’t since the election-day;” and still another, “The childers don’t go barefoot now, thank goodness !”

Each year “The Frozen Truth” printed the appeal by the clergy of the city with a complete list of the signers, which grew in number from year to year; and each year the paper gave elaborate announcements of the series of union meetings to be held in the churches on the Sunday night preceding the election.

In 1888, and from that time on, only one issue of “The Frozen Truth” was printed each year. In 1888 appeared an interesting series of interviews with the captains of the various police districts, who talked frankly of their work in enforcing the law. They all testified to the quieter streets, and to the infrequency of disturbances in the houses of the poor under No-license. As an illustration of the decrease in disturbance, the captain of one of the stations showed the reporter the books in which the daily reports of the patrolmen were entered; and while in license years the large book was annually filled, under No-license one book would usually last for two years and then not be entirely filled.

"The Frozen Truth," while avowedly an organ, still believed in publishing the facts, even though they told against its cause, and in its second year had to attempt to explain the fact that the tax rate had increased by one dollar per thousand and the arrests for drunkenness had also somewhat increased. There were, however, other causes at work than the mere No-license vote, and these were all carefully studied and pointed out, and the prediction made that when these conditions had passed away, there would be a decrease instead of an increase in both these respects. This prediction came true, and the next year "The Frozen Truth" was enabled to show a very important decrease in the arrests for drunkenness and also a decrease in the tax rate. It was evident that the first impulse of many men accustomed to drink to visit Boston saloons had worn away with time; and the increased difficulty of getting from the saloon to the home without arrest, when the saloon was located in Boston instead of around the corner, tended to discourage trips to Boston. Thus the arrests for the six months beginning with May 1 in the last license year were 357; in the first year of No-license this number had risen in the corresponding months to 442, but in the second year it had fallen to 299. "The Frozen Truth" pointed out, however, that a surer test came in arrests for disturbing the peace, and that No-license had brought about a steady decrease in these offences. In the last license year, there were 235 such arrests; in the first No-license year, this number had fallen to 179, and in the second year to 159. The argument was irresistible that if the excessive use of liquor leading to drunken fights had thus fallen off, the moderate use of liquor, not leading to a desire to hit somebody, must have fallen off to a still greater degree.

In examining the statistics at the police headquarters, a very curious fact was noted. In each station-house are sleeping rooms where tramps, both men and women, are lodged. The police said that there had been a steady stream of homeless men moving from Boston to the surrounding towns, then back again to Boston, usually spending the nights at the police-stations. In the last license year there were 862 such lodgers. This number rather increased in the first No-license

year, but in the second year it fell off to 603, while in the third year this number dropped to 308, in the fourth year to 160, and in the fifth year to 65. The only plausible explanation of this rapid decrease was that as soon as the tramps found that the money begged upon the streets could not be used for the purchase of liquor, they neglected Cambridge for places more to their liking. This diminution showed itself most strongly during the summer months, and was a source of satisfaction to many people who closed their houses and left the city for the country or seashore.

"The Frozen Truth" began early to predict that although the city did lose the revenue gained from license fees, yet the increased value of property, due to the increase in the population attracted to Cambridge by the absence of the saloon, would produce taxes largely in excess of the revenue derived from licenses. The editors had the satisfaction of seeing their predictions verified, and the average rate of increase of the valuation of the city under license more than doubled under No-license. In 1891 "The Frozen Truth" printed figures to show that the increased valuation during the preceding four years had exceeded that of the previous eight, and that the increased valuation above the average increase under license had produced \$47,000 in taxes, which was equal to the largest sum that the city had ever received in license fees, and at the same time this increased valuation had enlarged the city's borrowing capacity under the statutes limiting that right to a fixed percentage of the total valuation. After ten years of No-license, the valuation of the city had increased by nearly \$24,000,000, while during the last ten years of license there had been an actual shrinkage in valuation of over \$3,000,000. This increase in valuation came partly by the rapid building of dwelling-houses and partly by the building of factories, whose owners were outspoken in their approval of the No-license policy. At a hearing at the City Hall on one occasion, a Boston capitalist who had erected a six-story apartment house at a cost of about \$100,000, testified that he was induced to build in Cambridge largely because of the city's established No-license policy.

A common argument among the advocates of license was

always that No-license injured local business, especially by inducing people to go to Boston instead of making their purchases at home. This statement was repeated with such persistence that "The Frozen Truth" early turned its attention to the investigation of its truth. It first sent its reporter to the neighboring city of Somerville, which for a number of years had voted for No-license, and made a searching inquiry among the local tradesmen as to the effect of No-license upon their business. The almost universal testimony was that there had been an improvement instead of a loss. Emboldened by this, "The Frozen Truth" in the following year conducted a similar inquiry among the business men of Cambridge, with eminently satisfactory results. The dealers in boots and shoes in some cases reported a loss in the trade in men's shoes, but this loss had been more than made up by the increase in business with women and children. Merchants generally testified to the increased promptness with which their bills were paid and the ease of collections. The most convincing testimony came from the dealers in furniture and house-furnishings, engaged in selling on the instalment plan. This was almost invariably to the effect that the working class was much more prompt in meeting payments than formerly, and that they bought more and better goods,—one such dealer reporting that his business had increased fully one-third in eighteen months, and another large dealer, that many families formerly lax in their payments on leased furniture were paying promptly and in increased amounts, and that, contrary to his previous experience, the cases were rare where he was obliged to retake leased furniture. Dealers in fuel also reported that people who formerly bought coal by the basket were now buying by the ton or half-ton.

In 1894 a canvass of the retail merchants of the city was made, more than two hundred and fifty of whom signed a statement that they believed "that the No-license policy had promoted the material interests of the city and that they hoped for its continuance."

The owners of real estate and real-estate dealers were not neglected in this search for facts, and the owners of several large blocks of tenement houses were early interviewed about

[From *The Frozen Truth*, Dec. 11, 1896.]



A FORMER MAIN STREET SALOON.

THIS picture gives one of the ten saloons that lined the northerly side of Main Street, through Cambridgeport. It was kept by one Kelso, who was a decent enough fellow, and a confectioner by trade; but Edward Dixon, a Boston liquor-dealer with a large trade in Cambridge, saw a chance to sell more of his stuff, and helped Kelso into the liquor business by going on his bond. This Dixon helped ten other Cambridge saloon-keepers by going on their bonds, and was working up a very nice income out of the pockets of the working-men of the lower Port, when they turned him down by voting him out. Three other Main Street saloons were controlled by this Dixon, and, in fact, Boston wholesale dealers controlled the entire ten. Kelso's customers were almost exclusively working-men. A short distance back of him, on lower Harvard Street, was a district then, but happily not now, known as "Poverty Corner." A study of this picture shows that no poverty-stricken region could support two such neat and prosperous-looking stores, and, in fact, no one can claim that this region has much acquaintance with real poverty. No-license has brought thrift and comfort, and the surroundings of Kelso's former saloon bear ample testimony to it.

their experience under No-license. They invariably testified to the increased promptness with which their rents were paid, and the infrequency with which it became necessary to evict families for the non-payment of rent, and in general to the improved cleanliness and better condition of the homes of their tenants.

The assessors in their annual rounds noticed this change for the better, and spoke of the better state of repair in which the houses of the poor were kept. Tumble-down fences were mended, and old hats no longer appeared in place of windowpanes. The assessors also called attention to the increase in building which they found. This began to appear early in the No-license period ; thus in May of 1889 the assessors found 295 more houses than in the previous year, while the average number of new houses built during the last five years of license was only 252. In 1896, after ten years of No-license, although that year was one of severe business depression, 418 new houses were built. During the ten years of No-license twice as many new houses were built as during the previous ten years.

During the earlier campaigns, the issue could be squarely met between No-license and licenses granted for a fee too small to be any effective protection against applicants of a doubtful character. Many men, therefore, who in theory preferred a high license system to a prohibitory one, still voted for No-license as being preferable to the liberal issue of licenses to which the city had been accustomed. In 1888, however, the Legislature passed two acts : one increasing the minimum license fee to \$1000, and the other limiting licenscs, except in the city of Boston, to one for each one thousand of the population. Here was a new source of danger, lest the high license men should change their votes in order to make a trial of the new system. “The Frozen Truth” made a special appeal to this class of men to continue the experiment so successfully begun in Cambridge, and to allow the high license system to be tried, like Josh Billings’s boil, in some other city. This appeal had its effect, and there was no perceptible loss of the votes of this class of men.

This same topic was followed up in subsequent years, by

showing the apparent failure of high license in reducing the number of arrests for drunkenness and disturbance. In Lynn, for instance, 120 saloons, paying a license fee of \$300 each, had been replaced by 46 saloons, paying \$1000 each, and yet the number of arrests for drunkenness had increased from 759 to 846, and the arrests for disturbances of the peace had increased from 56 to 97. "The Frozen Truth" gave a table showing similar statistics for Boston, Lowell, Fall River, Springfield, New Bedford, and Salem, and also for the cities of Lawrence, Chelsea, and Fitchburg, which gave up the No-license system to try high license. In Lawrence, for instance, 284 arrests for drunkenness in 1888, under No-license, became 648 in 1889 under high license; while the arrests for disturbance of the peace increased in the same years from 63 to 92. These facts were obtained in each case by correspondence with the chiefs of police in the various cities. This set of statistics indicates the thoroughness with which the editorial board presented every imaginable argument and fact in favor of the cause they were advocating. These figures were to be found in no one place, and no daily newspaper found them of sufficient interest to collect, but placed in concrete form before the believers in high license in Cambridge they probably induced many "to bear the ills they had rather than to fly to others that they knew not of." "The Frozen Truth" did not drop this matter with one year's experience in other cities, but in the following years took much pains to secure statistics from chiefs of police as to the workings of high license.

In 1889 the Australian ballot law took effect, and "The Frozen Truth" not only devoted its leading article on the first page to a careful consideration and explanation of that portion of the law affecting the voting on the liquor question, but at the bottom of each of the inside pages under the caption, "SEE THAT YOUR BALLOT, WHEN MARKED, LOOKS LIKE THIS," gave in large *fac-simile* the way the license question on the ballot would appear, with a cross against the word "No." It may be added also, that the ballot distributors at the polls, whose occupation was now gone, were provided with small cards with a similar injunction printed thereon, which were handed to every voter as he approached the polling place. The bottom

margins of the pages of "The Frozen Truth" were always utilized for brief injunctions to the voters; the margins on the first page gave the date of the election and the hours during which the polls were open, closing with the injunction, "VOTE NO!" The margin of the fourth page bore the words, "KEEP THE CITY CLEAN!" or "HOLD THE FORT!" and a further injunction to "VOTE NO-LICENSE!" or a statement, "THE SALOONS ARE OUT! KEEP THEM OUT!"

As the voters became more familiar with the Australian ballot, the *fac-simile*, which was continued for a number of years, was omitted, and other injunctions substituted therefor; for instance, in 1896, the bottom margin of the second page bore the following in heavy black type: "*Cut out this reminder along the black lines and hand it to your mother, wife, sister, daughter, or best girl!*" and this reminder enclosed in black lines said: "*Please remind me to vote for No-license on Tuesday, December 15th. My vote is needed.*" At the bottom of the third page appeared: "*Cut out this reminder along the black lines and paste it in the hat of your father, husband, brother, son, or steady company;*" and the reminder within the black lines read: "*Be sure to vote for No-license on Tuesday, December 15th. Your vote is needed.*"

"The Frozen Truth" has been careful never to favor any party or candidate as against any other, but at the same time, as a matter of news and as a "feature" of the paper, it has, in various years, taken pains to address each candidate for the mayoralty or the Board of Aldermen a letter, asking his views on the license question; and his intention, if elected, to secure a thorough enforcement of the law. This was done for several years, and inasmuch as the replies were printed as a matter of news, no offence was taken, and at the same time "The Frozen Truth" secured attentive reading from some who might otherwise have thrown it aside.

"The Frozen Truth" never allowed the citizens of Cambridge to forget that there *had* been saloons in Cambridge, and continued to call their attention to the gradual change of saloons into more respectable places. In 1890, for example, it reprinted the list of saloons given in its first issue, with the purposes for which they were then occupied. Following up

this idea in 1896, it reproduced photographs of three former saloons as they then appeared, with a short historical account of each. On another page of the issue of 1890, under the heading "Society Gossip," a column was devoted to the present occupations of all the former saloon-keepers about whom information could be obtained ; and this list included almost the whole of the fraternity. In this column were found items like the following: "Joseph Gervais and Frederic Helgert will hear something to their *disadvantage* by calling at Station one." These persons had been prosecuted for the violation of the liquor law, and had fled from the city. The article closed with the sentence: "Eleven of the former saloon-keepers are dead."

In "The Frozen Truth" of this year (1890) was printed a series of interesting letters from the superintendents of several of the largest factories in Cambridge. The head book-keeper at the Damon Safe Works, a manufactory at the Cambridge end of the West Boston Bridge, within less than half a mile of the saloons of Boston, wrote: "The city is undoubtedly benefited by No-license, and wage-earners are much better off. I know that many of the employees are glad to be assured that they can get to their work without being urged by their companions to drop into the saloon on their way. On pay-days, there are not so many women on the lookout to secure their husbands' wages as soon as received, and prevent their being wasted on the saloons. Fewer children are sent here by mothers to meet their fathers and come home with them lest they delay in the grogshop on the way. Nor are there so many collectors after delinquent debtors, and rarely is it the case that a man is trustee. The improvement in affairs is very marked."

The National Census taken in this year gave a basis of comparison of the increase of the population of the city. From 1880 to 1885, all license years, the gain in population was 6,989, whereas from 1885 to 1890, most of which was under No-license, the gain was 9,658. The State census of 1895 showed a gain in population during the ten No-license years of 21,985, while in the preceding ten license years, the gain was 11,820. "The Frozen Truth" felt amply justified in

claiming that the reason why twice as many people came to Cambridge in the last ten years as in the preceding ten was the attractiveness of the city due to the absence of the open saloon.

The figures from the savings banks proved most instructive, and, judging from the extent to which they were quoted, were the most interesting series of statistics presented. During the ten years of license from 1876 to 1886, the average gain in deposits per year in all four banks was \$155,333.75; during the ten succeeding years the average gain was \$366,654.42 per year. During the year 1876, \$1,093,082.55 was deposited in the savings banks, and the number of open accounts was 14,628. After ten years of license, the deposits in 1886 were \$1,205,959.75, and were only \$112,877.17 greater than in 1876, and the open accounts had increased by only 6,587. Coming to 1896, after ten years of No-license, deposits of \$2,069,882.88 in that year show an increase over 1886 of \$863,923.13, and the open accounts were 33,280, showing 12,065 new depositors; about twice as many as in the license days. This increase was shown in the most marked way in the East Cambridge savings bank, which receives the deposits from almost exclusively working people. During the year 1896, the deposits in that bank increased by \$229,590.33; the entire increase for the ten saloon years, from 1876 to 1886, was only \$330,698.87; and the year 1896 was a year of financial depression, when many factories were running only a portion of the time. During the year 1896, \$631,781.88 was deposited in this bank; in 1886, ten years before, the amount was \$303,499.36, and ten years earlier, in 1876, the amount was \$296,421.11. The reporter of "The Frozen Truth" visited this bank one morning, and his report was as follows: "Our reporter sat in the East Cambridge Five Cent Savings Bank one morning last week just after the doors were opened, and watched the most unique succession of depositors that he ever looked upon.

"In the group that awaited their turn at the window were two or three business men, a young mechanic in overalls and jumper, two young girls handsomely dressed, and two children.

"This was the first line formed. In came a woman of thirty-five with a baby in her arms. She was followed by another woman of about the same age, wearing a calico dress and having a house shawl thrown over her head and shoulders. Two elderly women entered next, each having a book. They wore old-fashioned shawls, knitted hoods, and calico dresses, and had evidently made no more preparation to go to the bank than they would to run out to the corner grocery.

"A team drove up to the door. The man came down from his perch, walked in, and produced his bank-book with the cash to be entered to his credit. Then a group of children arrived with their sleds, and one of them, rosy-cheeked and wearing a Tam O'Shanter, stepped in with her mite.

"And so it continued, doubtless, all day long, yet none of the persons in the entire line, except, perhaps, one of the business men, looked like a capitalist in the slightest degree. The cashier said that seventy-five per cent of the loans were to persons who were getting a home of their own, and out of six hundred and twenty-five loans only one hundred were for amounts above three thousand dollars."

It is a significant fact that the classified returns from the savings banks to the State House in 1892 showed that more than one-half of all the money deposited in the four savings banks of the city during that year was deposited by women. As proof also that the working-people were saving money, and that this large increase of deposits did not come from large depositors, this classification of 1894 showed that \$461,735.35 was deposited in sums of less than \$50 at a time, the average deposit being about \$17, and in this year nearly \$2,000,000 were loaned on mortgages on real estate in sums of less than \$3,000; the average amount loaned being about \$1,500, thus showing not only that the savings banks received their savings from the working people, but loaned large sums to people of moderate means who were securing homes.

The schools, also, did not escape the searching investigation of "The Frozen Truth." In March, 1886, the Cambridge Latin School began with 169 pupils and six teachers; nine years later there were four hundred pupils and fourteen

teachers. During this time the population of Cambridge had increased by 33½ per cent, while the percentage of increase in the pupils of this school was four times that. Another issue of “The Frozen Truth” gave two columns of interviews with the masters of the various schools. One master of a grammar school reported that occasionally he “used to have calls from parents who were under the influence of some intoxicating drink. Such calls have now become very rare. A few years ago, the truant officer would sometimes report such a condition of intoxication at the homes as would practically preclude the ability of the children to be at school.” Another master said: “There are fewer pupils than formerly who by their appearance indicate extreme poverty. It was not very uncommon then for pupils to be detained at home for a longer or shorter period because of insufficient apparel. I have not heard of such a case for some time.”

Sufficient has now been given to indicate in general the character of “The Frozen Truth,” and its aim to give fairly and thoroughly every fact and argument that could be urged to induce a vote for No-license. Going as it did into every home, it caused discussion at every table and by every fireside. If the man of the house had not the time or the inclination to read it, the women of the house did, and he was likely to hear more or less of the facts or arguments that had made an impression on the readers. The speakers at public meetings found much material for speeches therein, and thus effective reasons took the place of the sentimental considerations which were formerly the stock in trade of most speakers on the license question.

The appearance of “The Frozen Truth” has varied from year to year, and special attention has been given to the first page to catch the reader’s attention. In two different years, almost the whole of the front page has been given up to a broadside statement in large type of the most striking statistics of the growth and improvement of the city under No-license. In later years, professional reporters on the Boston papers have been employed to do special bits of reporting, and their picturesqueness of style has added much to the attractiveness of the paper.

The foregoing is an attempt to outline the work of the editorial board of "The Frozen Truth." No effort was spared to make each issue, first of all, a *newspaper*. If the paper had ever adopted a motto, it probably would have selected, "I *won't* philosophize, and I *will* be read." The reason, rather than the emotions, was constantly appealed to, and while the words "boy" and "home" were by no means excluded from its pages, they were not given the prominence usually expected of them in temperance literature. Every pains was taken to secure accuracy in the statements made, and the feeling rapidly grew, "If you see it in 'The Frozen Truth,' it's so." Above all, the paper started the spirit of inquiry. Many a citizen made personal inquiries of his physician or of the police officer in his neighborhood as to the efficacy of No-license, who but for "The Frozen Truth" would never have given the subject a second thought. Public sentiment was thus stimulated in its growth, and with a growing public sentiment in favor of No-license, a permanent victory was won. If the Cambridge No-license committee were asked to lay down the three cardinal principles of their work, these would be: *First*, Create public sentiment; *Secondly*, Keep on creating public sentiment; *Thirdly*, Never stop creating public sentiment.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

BY REV. DAVID NELSON BEACH.

"According to your faith be it unto you." "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you." This was the heart of it.

The exclusion of the saloon from Cambridge was due, indeed, to many causes, and to many personal and local forces. The splendid history of the city, its inspiring epochs and examples, its passion for good civics, the residence here for much of their lives of such patriots as the author of "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State," and the author of the "Biglow Papers," and especially the zeal for non-partisanship and

high standards in municipal government which had early prevailed, supplied a superb background for a movement of this character.

Then there had been strong preparations in religious directions, and in directions of moral reform. Some of the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, had given special attention to temperance work. The Pilgrim Church, under the long pastorate of the Rev. George R. Leavitt, and with such church officers as Deacon Edward Kendall, may serve as an example of that which I mean, and which was happily not confined to any one church or creed. Also there had been commendable activity in various temperance organizations of the city, through Reform Clubs, the different Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, the Good Templars, the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, etc. These in our previous strenuous but unsuccessful campaigns had done much to prepare the way. Moreover, there were resident among us a considerable number of persons who had long given special attention to various aspects of modern charitable work. The temper of our Associated Charities, the zeal of certain of our citizens for prison reform in Massachusetts, and the readiness of not a few of our people to join in any promising philanthropic movement for the benefit of the City, State, or Nation, supplied us with a strong body of men and women prepared in spirit to throw their entire influence with this movement.

It is a mistake, it should be added, to assume that the success of the movement depended upon any one person or group of persons. There were, on the contrary, a large number of men and women, leaders in the one aspect or another of the work, the loss of any one of whom from it, at the start, or at its more critical junctures later, would have been almost fatal. It was in the number, the variety, the superb but varying endowments, of a large number of helpful spirits, that the strength of the movement lay, considered as a matter of co-operation.

Again, while the power of what was done lay in its good sense, its practical approach to the subject, the comprehensive sagacity of its plans, the union of all kinds of people, opinions, politics, religious outlooks, and the like, into one compact and

enthusiastic body,—it was also of the greatest advantage to the undertaking that it had small majorities. For nine successive elections, with a polling list of approximately 12,000, it never scored a higher majority than 843, nor a lower than 486, with an average of about 600.¹ Consequently the change of some three votes in a hundred from one side to the other, distributed through the whole polling list, assuming that the entire list should be polled, would have thrown the decision the other way. Each year, therefore, the liquor traffic had high hopes of succeeding, and the No-license forces had profound occasion for fearing that they would be vanquished. The result was that each campaign was terribly in earnest; that the fight was strenuous; and that, nearly every year, some temporary issue, mistake, or misfortune added its exciting complexity to a struggle destined to be fierce in any case. As the result of all this, it followed that the five weeks between the State and the city elections of each year were given to extensive agitations, to heated discussions in the newspapers, to great public meetings, and to the severest kind of hard work, which, indeed, had been quietly prepared for long before these five weeks opened, and the result of which was a prodigious appeal alike to common sense, to reason, and to the deepest emotions of the human heart. We had thus an annual institute of good civics and of moral reform, the effect of which was something stupendous alike on the intelligence, the conscience, and the enthusiasm of our people.

The more immediate causes of the saloon's exclusion, were: (1) The circumstance of Somerville's having excluded the saloon, and the consequent loading us down—under the then absence of any population limit to the granting of licenses—with a large part of its liquor traffic, as well as our own; (2) The deterioration of our municipal politics through the saloon element, which more and more succeeded in intruding itself upon the same, and which our people, with their patriotism and strong civic instincts, to the highest degree resented; (3) The increased disorder on our streets,

¹ The spell of the liquor power was broken when, in 1895, at the tenth victory, the majority leaped to 1,503, with 1,881 in 1896.

and, in particular, two outrageous cases of manslaughter, which occurred during the year preceding our voting the saloon out; (4) The case of Dewire, the Somerville liquor-seller, whose successful establishment of a saloon near Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's beautiful estate, outraged the sense of propriety in the granting of licenses, especially in the minds of University men, whose attention was thereby drawn, as perhaps in no other way it could so well have been drawn, to the unsatisfactory working out of the existing license policy.

Premising thus much, let it be said, comprehensively, that two arms of the service, as distinct and yet as harmonious as the army and navy in modern warfare, were employed in the struggle against the saloon.

One of them was not irreligious, but was non-religious. It was distinctively secular. It was a citizens' movement. In it the unbeliever, the infidel, the devoted Catholic, the devoted Protestant, were made equally welcome. No audible prayer was ever offered on any of its platforms, or at its less public, or even private conferences. It was an open forum for all, and was absolutely silent in the matter of religion. It proceeded as if there were no God, no Higher Power; as if one's salvation must be worked out entirely by one's self.

This arm of the service was paralleled by a most pronouncedly religious movement. This movement came to include nearly every church in Cambridge, of whatever name, and to enlist the character, the enthusiasms, the prayers, the exhortations, the sermons of thousands of holy men and women, both Catholic and Protestant. The whole behavior of this arm of the service was as if there were no human help, and as if the one source of power lay in the Omnipotent Arm.

These two arms of the service had, however, a perfect understanding, and the most hearty sympathy each with the other. They co-operated. They moved as the army and navy moved on Vicksburg. Certain lines of work that the non-religious movement would have had to undertake were thrown off upon the religious movement, and *vice versa*.

This perfect division, correlation, and harmonious and enthusiastic co-operation constitute perhaps the supreme distinction of the Cambridge method. In its appeal to and use

of human power and human means, and in its utilization at the same time of the profoundest religious instincts and aspirations of our people, it has effected that perfect union of material and spiritual forces which have proved irresistible. Moreover, out of all this has sprung — as the harmonization of the secular and religious impulses should always occasion — that heart union of our people, that living touch of each with all, and that high moral and idealistic temper in everything which have caused Cambridge's exclusion of the saloon to mean vastly more than any mere triumph over the liquor traffic ; even, the rather, (1) an unforeseen purification and uplifting of our Civics, (2) a living unification of our People, and, (3) their becoming possessed — as evidenced by the peculiar meaning to them of the phrase "The Cambridge Idea" — of a high Municipal Ideality.

Now, while to the large, sensible, persistent, and resolute use of human means, the one arm of the service, has doubtless been in large measure due our success, it remains true, nevertheless, that its great secret, as many thousands of our people, Catholic and Protestant, cannot but believe, has been the other arm of the service, the religious side of the movement, its faith in God, and God's wonderful blessing upon it. Our people have kept their powder dry, but they have also prayed. Like the soldiers of William the Conqueror, before the battle of Hastings, they have made themselves ready constantly for the struggle by the preparation of prayer. On this subject I am to write.

When the Y. M. C. A. building was dedicated, in October, 1886, the services being held in Union Hall, Mr. H. M. Moore, of the State Y. M. C. A. Committee, speaking to a group of people in an ante-room to the platform, said, when the wish was expressed that Cambridge like Somerville might exclude the saloon : " Brethren, you can do nothing against the saloon until you unite the churches. That was what we did in Somerville, and we have always been victorious since." This remark of Mr. Moore's, which he had probably forgotten within an hour, fell into receptive soil. The outcome was, I should say within forty-eight hours, a consultation by one hearer of Mr. Moore's remark with Association Secretary

Messer, in the little office of the then new (now the old) Y. M. C. A. Building, as to his judgment, as a practical Christian worker, regarding the feasibility of a certain plan for uniting the clergy and churches. Mr. Warren Sanger was at that time President of the Association, and happened in, and thus, undesignedly, three men were in this conference. When they were done, having come to a common mind, they knelt in prayer at chairs, perhaps four feet out from the northwest corner of that little office, each praying that God would add his blessing to what had been there conferred about.

The result was a speedy calling together in Temple Hall of the clergy of the city, without distinction of creed, in a conference for organizing the religious side of the campaign of 1886. It illustrates how far apart good men were at that time, that we were afraid to approach Father Scully, except through a formal delegation consisting of two of our foremost men, Dr. Andrew P. Peabody and Dr. Alexander McKenzie, and that Father Scully, though receiving these brethren with the utmost cordiality, was so doubtful what the movement might mean, that he held aloof from it outwardly that autumn, though he and his associate clergy gave their whole hearts to the work within their own parish.

We were without experience, and our plan of campaign needed some additional elements, but its main features were the same that year as they have been all the years since. In consequence, in each church, as far as the churches were willing as yet to go into it, special efforts were put forth. Sermons were preached, addresses were given, meetings for prayer were held, an "Address to Citizens" was prepared and put forth, and nineteen churches, the Sunday night before the election,—amidst a blizzard, which repeated itself on election day,—held union services widely over the city. There had been no such concurrent movement of our religious people in opposition to the saloon.

The next year Father Scully and Father Mundy came to our meeting for organization, and made tremendous speeches in encouragement of the movement, and ever since have been among the foremost in this work. The call for this meeting has been issued annually, by a committee appointed for the

purpose, very shortly after the November election, and, though the first two or three years this meeting was held in Temple Hall, Trade Association Hall has been the place of meeting since. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody generally presided, with a Catholic clergyman for Secretary; and since his death, generally Father Scully, with a Protestant clergyman for Secretary. A committee, Catholic and Protestant in its composition, would be appointed to bring in recommendations and nominate committees; while they were out, strong speeches would be made, on their return their report would be submitted, discussed, if necessary, adopted, and the remaining time given to further speeches and conference. The official reports of these meetings have been published almost from the first in the "Cambridge Press," and generously duplicated by our other papers; and reference to these files will give, as by consultation of a thermometer, how, each November, the temperature appeared to a large meeting of local clergymen. The official report being immediately set up by the "Press," slips would be "pulled" for the Boston papers of the next morning, thus apprising the wide general public of our movement, and the type would also be used in preparing a leaflet to be sent to all pastors, constituting also their notification of their appointment to their several duties.

The more perfected plan of campaign would include the following items: (1) A committee, consisting of some of our leading writers, to draft an "Address to Citizens," which, being signed by some sixty clergymen, would widely reach our people through the local newspapers and "The Frozen Truth;" (2) A committee on Clergymen's Union Hall Rally; (3) Local Committees on Union and Special Services, the Sunday night before election, in various districts of the city; (4) The planning for a sermon or address in as many pulpits as practicable the Sunday morning before the election, and the recommendation to push the work in each particular parish as persistently and effectively as might be possible.

Dr. Andrew Peabody drafted most of the earlier addresses, in concurrence with his committee; and, since his death, I suppose that Father Scully has made the original draft of the majority of them. The Union Hall Rally, introduced in 1887,

has generally crowded both Union and Temple Halls, where the exercises have been nearly duplicated, and have been the source of unspeakable inspiration to our people. "We have never had any such meeting in Cambridge *since the War*," people would be saying; and, remembering that Union Hall had not then been built, "We have *never* had any such meeting in Cambridge." Clergymen, mainly, have spoken at these meetings, with a speaker (generally Mr. Whitman or Mr. Foxcroft) from the Citizens' Committee, with some representative of the University, of our women, or of local aspects of the work, and occasionally with some speaker from out of the city. The singing of the Ruggles Street Quartette has been a marked feature of these meetings. The union and special services, the Sunday night before election, which began with nineteen churches, now usually include about thirty-five, nearly all the churches of the city. In the first year or two there were a good many church meetings in other parts of the year, as preparatives. Special union services between two or more churches would often be included in these. St. Mary's Church of the Annunciation has been conspicuous in successful local parish work for the last few years. The religious campaign has been opened, informally, the Sunday following each State election, almost from the first, by a union service between Prospect Street and Harvard Street churches, at the latter's house of worship, the church being full, and many short addresses being made by business men, teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc., — a fine generator of enthusiasm for the more strenuous succeeding work of the campaign.

This outline would be even less complete without allusion to the generally held all-day W. C. T. U. prayer-meeting, in the Y. M. C. A. Parlor, on election days, with different leaders for successive hours; to the gathering of clergy and laymen at the City Hall as returns from the polls have come in, and the ringing of bells, when the result has been certain, led off by the bells of St. Mary's (Catholic), Prospect Street (Trinitarian Congregational), and Austin Street (Unitarian Congregational), clergy and laymen assisting in this work; and to the impromptu Jubilee Meeting, held at the Y. M. C. A. the night of each election, to hear returns from the polls, to extend

and receive congratulations, and to make stirring speeches, Catholics and Protestants joining in this meeting, excepting in that of 1886. Nor should it be omitted that Sunday night, May 1, 1887, the day our first vote took effect, not in a blizzard now, but under star-lighted skies, union services in the churches consecrated to God that opening day of our emancipation, implored his blessing on it, and dedicated our people to their new endeavors.

Among so many clergymen who, through ten years, have borne valiant part, it is almost invidious to mention names; and yet, premising that many others should properly be included, I cannot forbear to allude to the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, and the late Dr. George W. Briggs, to Dr. McKenzie, to Mr. Edward H. Hall, lately of the First Parish, to Prof. F. G. Peabody, to Dean (now Bishop) Lawrence, to Mr. Garton, to Dean T. F. Wright, to Rev. Drs. Apsey, Abbott, Biddle, and Rice, to Drs. Thomas (whose exceptional sagacity largely shaped the inception of our movement) and Rogers, and Mr. Skene, to Mr. White, and Dr. Bicknell, to the late Dr. McWhinnie, and his successor, Mr. Blackburn, to Dr. Sneath, to Messrs. Ely, Calley, Wagner, Tewksbury, Olmstead, Carpenter, Reynolds, Paisley, Hawell, Fenderson, to — but their name is Legion; and, above all, to Fathers Scully, Mundy, O'Brien, Flatley, and the united Catholic clergy of the city.

One word more. All who are competent to judge, will, I think, agree that out of these annual secular-religious campaigns, the city issues very much as from a Catholic "Mission" or from a Protestant "Revival." New faith in a prayer-answering God, new love to one's fellow-men, new purposes of noble living, new hopes for humanity, as in "Mission" or "Revival," thereby become the possession of our people.

Laus Deo!

FACTORY MEETINGS.

By REV. JOHN F. MUNDY.

The No-license policy, conceived in that broad and generous spirit so as to embrace men of all political parties as well as all of any and every religious belief, was intended principally to benefit every individual within the limits of the city. Its influence has gone out to the whole country.

Many and various were the means employed to reach all classes of voters so as to persuade their reason and thereby secure their votes. Public meetings in halls in every section of the city, published documents, the ministers' annual letter, "Frozen Truth," the local press, personal appeals, and the sermons in the churches were all concentrated to show the benefits to accrue to all classes by closing the saloon.

For several years outdoor and factory meetings were held through the active agency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the aid of Dr. Bicknell, Mr. Blackburn, Dr. McKenzie, and others. The factory meetings on a large scale were first successfully carried out during the municipal campaign of 1896.

"Factory meetings" mean the gathering together of all the workers in their place of labor, some time in the day with the consent of the firm, for the purpose of listening to addresses on the benefits of temperance and No-license. At the ministers' meeting held in November, 1896, it was moved and carried "that a committee of five be appointed to arrange for and hold meetings other than those usually provided for by the committee of both clergy and citizens." This resolution at that time looked especially to open-air meetings. The writer of this sketch was appointed chairman of this committee, having as his associates, Revs. Alexander Blackburn, D.D., Robert E. Ely, Lyman R. Swett, and Mr. R. C. Goodwin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The chairman waited many days before calling a meeting of the committee. Our municipal election takes place about the middle of December. The open-air meetings, almost in the depths of

winter, were, he hoped, capable of having a more agreeable substitute. To collect a crowd of poor working-men, hurrying back from dinner to their places of labor, and then invite them to stand in the cold and snow was a great hardship. Those who were willing to do this were looked upon by him as heroes. But all men are not at all times heroes on the question of No-license. Of course, if nothing better could be done, then these meetings would be continued in spite of their many and great inconveniences to the working class.

One day what seemed to him at first an audacious temptation came in the form of the question, "Why not have these meetings in the factories themselves *during working hours?*" The reply that came to the mind seemed just as forcible, "What employer would shut down his works and pay his men while speakers were addressing them?" The second question appeared to be a complete answer to the first. He knew that by such meetings many voters could be reached who neither attended any No-license rallies nor frequented any church.

After some days of thought on the matter, he almost unintentionally found himself at one of the largest factories in the city and asked to see the superintendent. He was rather pleased than sorry when he was informed that the superintendent was absent. However, in a few moments he found himself at another very large factory and talking with the gentleman in charge. Having stated his business and made known his request, he received just the answer that any person might expect, — "It would be impossible to comply with what you ask." This roused him a little, but not enough to induce him to make any more visits that day. Next morning, however, he started for the first place he had visited, saw the superintendent and was immediately told by Mr. Robert Cowan: "Yes, the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. will shut down for one hour from 11 to 12 in the forenoon any day agreed upon."

Such generosity changed the whole aspect of the subject. Three or four other places were obtained, and the chairman, knowing beyond a shadow of a doubt that the great manufacturing interests of the city were only too anxious to aid,

to the utmost of their power, in keeping the city free from the saloon, now thought it high time to call the committee together and have all hands at work in making arrangements in every part of the city for such meetings. The committee listened to the report of what had already been obtained, and each member nerved himself to do all he could to make these meetings most successful. The following list published at the time tells its own interesting story:—

The devotion of the business interests of the city to No-license can be judged by what the following firms have done. There is little doubt but what most of the other firms would grant the same privileges at the same sacrifices, had there been time and opportunity to approach them. The work is but begun. No-license addresses were made during the week as follows:—

At Messrs. Baker & Hunnewell's coal wharf, by Mr. William Hunnewell, Revs. J. O. Paisley, Alexander Blackburn, and J. F. Mundy, 7 to 8 A.M.

At Messrs. Barbour & Stockwell's iron works, by Revs. R. E. Ely and L. R. Swett, 12.30 to 1.15 P.M.

At Boston Woven Hose, by Mr. Robert Cowan, Mrs. L. M. Lake, Rev. Thomas Scully, P.R., and Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., 11 to 12 A.M.

At University Press, by Mr. Henry White, Prof. F. G. Peabody and Rev. J. V. Garton, 12.30 to 1.30 P.M.

At New York Biscuit Co., by Mr. Burley, Revs. C. F. Rice and J. F. Mundy, 12.45 to 1.15 P.M.

At Blake Pump Works, by Mr. Geo. Foran, Hon. William A. Bancroft and Rev. J. F. Mundy, 12.15 to 12.45 P.M.

At Curtis Davis Soap Co., by Mr. Mellen and Revs. Thomas Scully, P.R., George W. Bicknell, D.D., and Alexander Blackburn, D.D., 2.30 to 3.30 P.M.

At Kendall & Sons, Mr. Edward Kendall, Rev. Thomas Scully, P.R., Dean T. F. Wright, and Rev. C. J. Crothers, 4 to 5 P.M.

At J. P. Squire & Co., by Revs. Thomas Scully, P.R., and Alexander Blackburn, D.D., 12.30 to 1.30 P.M.

These firms have admitted speakers to address their employees on the subject of No-license. In all cases where the addresses began at the noon hour the works did not start up at the regular time. Extra time from the working hours was granted. In some

cases the men from other workshops went to where a rally was being held, as in the case of Mr. Roberts, boiler-maker. He allowed his men to go to the shop of Kendall & Sons.

The committee appointed to endeavor to reach as many voters as possible in the great factories of the city submit this report of their work.

REV. J. F. MUNDY.

REV. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN, D.D.

REV. R. E. ELY.

REV. L. R. SWETT.

MR. R. C. GOODWIN.

At least three thousand persons, more than one-half of whom were voters, were addressed. Of course, the chief purpose was to win votes for the No-license cause. Some in the city consider that the great increase in the majority was largely due to these meetings. The meetings seem to have taught some very beneficial and far-reaching lessons.

The first may be that the working classes found two entirely different sets of men very deeply interested in them. The employers proved their earnestness for the welfare of their employees by paying them while they were not working, and as well showed how much they approved of the No-license policy by opening the doors of the factories to men and women who would devote their time to address all assembled. Some of the working class might readily consider many of the speakers as persons who had little or nothing in common with them. They learned then that there was not a single individual in the community that escaped the attention and whole-souled interest of the leaders of this movement.

Another effect may be that the relation of labor and capital was shown to be most friendly and had at least one common purpose. Greater confidence in each other could come to both capitalist and laborer, and thus happier associations between them would be one result. The working classes were to be taught that they were to be the persons who were to reap the most benefit from the No-license policy. The benefits of No-license both to the individual and the community were presented to many who were accustomed to

hear only the objections against the policy. The campaign ended in a magnificent victory.

When the No-license citizens determined to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the closing of the saloons, May 1, 1897, the meetings in the factories were considered of sufficient importance to find a place in the programme. At a meeting of the ministers of the city, the same committee was appointed as had cared for the work during the campaign last fall. Rev. Lyman R. Swett was ill, and so Rev. Isaiah Sneath was selected to take his place, and Mr. George Kimball assumed the duties of Mr. R. C. Goodwin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. To each one of the committee was assigned a ward for the purpose of arranging Jubilee No-license meetings in the factories. On this occasion, as during the campaign, many of the firms were most willing to have meetings. Some who had granted the privilege last December were unable to allow these meetings on account of taking stock or the small number of men at work. The committee itself knew that because many of the prominent speakers were engaged to address the school assemblies in the morning and the various citizens' meetings in the evening, it would be hampered if too many of the factories were to throw open their doors to them. It refrained from asking many who it felt sure would extend to them a most cordial welcome.

The committee has to acknowledge with most grateful thanks the whole-souled willingness of those who addressed these many audiences. Some gentlemen regretted that previous engagements or other pressing duties made it impossible for them to take part in this work. At the last moment illness compelled some to cancel their engagements.

That all may the more clearly understand the spirit of the employers the writer must say that in many cases these gentlemen wish it clearly understood that those who arranged these meetings were the persons who deserved thanks rather than they who sacrificed so much by shutting down their works.

The meetings at Lombard & Caustic's, J. H. H. McNamee's, and the University Press were addressed by Mr. Frank Foxcroft and Rev. C. F. Rice.

At Woven Hose, Rev. George W. Bicknell, D.D., Rev. Thomas Scully, P.R., and Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, D.D.

At Charles D. Place's, James Hicks, James Cox, Rev. J. F. Mundy, and Rev. Patrick Riley.

At George Close's, Rev. C. M. Carpenter, Rev. J. F. Mundy, and Mr. James Hicks.

At Russell & Co.'s, Alderman John T. Shea and Mr. Albion A. Weeks.

At F. Ivers', North Cambridge, Rev. Charles Olmstead.

At Henderson Bros.', Alderman W. F. Spalding and Rev. G. A. Phinney.

At George R. Henderson's, Rev. Robert E. Ely, Alderman Spalding, and Mr. T. H. Raymond.

At American Rubber Works, Rev. I. W. Sneath and Mr. J. H. Walker.

At H. F. Sparrow's, Rev. I. W. Sneath and Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D.D.

At George R. Oliver's, Rev. Mr. Sneath and Mr. Ela.

At Page's Box Factory, Theodore Raymond, Dean T. F. Wright, and Rev. J. F. Mundy.

The experience of the committee taught them that very few, if any, of the firms in the city would refuse them this great privilege if suitable accommodations for the workers and speakers could be provided. The committee can very poorly express its thanks for the courtesy and encouragement given them by those from whom they sought this almost unheard-of favor. The consciousness that their generosity and devotion aided so effectively the great good that is daily done must be the most perfect thanks.

SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

BY FRANK FOXCROFT.

It may be profitable briefly to indicate some of the general principles which have been adopted in the No-license campaigns. These were never formally determined on, but they were tacitly accepted at the beginning, and have been steadily adhered to.

In the first place, the importance of a single vote always has been emphasized. The lesson of the first election, which was carried for license by a majority of only six votes, has not been forgotten. In every campaign, no matter how ample the margin of the previous year may have seemed, nor how slight cause for apprehension may have been discernible, the efforts of the committee have been directed to getting every No-license voter to the polls. The committee has kept a record of No-license voters who, for one reason or another, failed to vote, and has sent them courteous reminders that their votes were needed. Printed appeals have been supplemented by personal exertions; and on election days ample provision has been made for carriages to take hurried or infirm voters to the polls. At each polling place, the No-license checker draws off, early in the afternoon, a list of No-license voters who have not voted, and carriages and messengers are sent to their homes, with special reminder cards signed by the local committee asking them to vote as soon as possible. If not more than ten or a dozen votes on the average are saved at each precinct by these methods, the total is enough to make all the difference between success and defeat at a close election, and in any event it helps to make the majority more decisive.

In the second place, the No-license cause has been kept distinct from all other issues, and from all questions of municipal parties or candidates. In the history of sixteen campaigns, there have been one or two departures from this rule, but only under exceptional circumstances. Candidates come and go, parties rise and fall; but the No-license issue is one that recurs from year to year, and the committee has recognized the unwisdom of identifying it with any candidate or party. Individually, the members of the committee, in common with other No-license voters, have been free to choose between parties and candidates, but officially they have refrained from any course of action which could give just cause of complaint to any. There have been campaigns when there were three or four candidates for mayor, and each of them has had supporters on the committee, but the action of the committee has been entirely impartial.

A third principle which has been kept in mind is the avoidance of all extravagance. The appeal always has been made to moderate men, and it has been made in a moderate way. There has been no vituperation of men who were not convinced that No-license was best. What is wanted is votes; and votes are not secured by vituperation. The unconvinced have been treated as open to conviction; and year by year, an increasing number of them have been convinced by the manifest improvement in the condition of the city under No-license. In more than one of the eleven successful campaigns, if the No-license strength had been limited to men who were on that side by reason of strong conviction, the results might have been very different; but these voters have been reinforced by others who, holding different theories, have been willing to waive them in the interest of fair play, or in view of demonstrated gains. There are hundreds of men steadily voting for No-license to-day who ten years ago would have believed it impossible that they should do so; but the logic of the situation has made them converts, so far as the local issue is concerned. The good humor which characterizes the campaigns, and the absence of any bitterness of attack, makes it easy for reasonable men to change their minds, when the evidence of the practical advantages of No-license is strong and cumulative.

One more general principle, the most important of all, remains to be mentioned. The platform always has been made broad enough to hold any man who simply does not want the saloon back in Cambridge. No political, social, or religious differences are suffered to separate No-license workers. All shades of political opinion are represented in the Citizens' No-license committee; but general politics never are discussed in the committee, and men have worked together year after year who could not probably tell each other's politics if they tried. Even less, if that were possible, do religious differences count in this work. Catholics and Protestants are closely associated in the committee, in relations of mutual respect and good-will. Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen sit on the same platform and address the same audiences. The pastors of every

Protestant church in the city and the priests of four of the five Catholic parishes sign the annual No-license appeal to the voters; and on election nights, after the vote is counted, Protestant and Catholic church bells ring out answering peals of congratulation. Probably most of those who have had an active part in the campaigns would agree that, next to the immediate gain of banishing the saloons, no advantage has been secured which is better worth the effort than the bringing together of men of different faiths upon a common platform for a common work.

The same liberality has been shown in other particulars. No inquiry is made as to what a man's theories are upon matters of temperance legislation, nor whether he is a total abstainer or not. The issue is narrowed to the one matter of keeping the open saloon out of Cambridge; and the men who think together as to that show their wisdom by not expending any of their ammunition on each other.

These general principles are here defined and explained, perhaps at what may seem undue length, because they go far to account for the success of the No-license campaigns in Cambridge. There is no copyright on any of them; and they are respectfully commended to other communities in which a similar fight is being fought to drive out or to keep out the saloons.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

As no one person was in a position to describe the work done by the several organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Cambridge, in the different campaigns, the committee in charge of the preparation of this volume invited ladies identified with the work of the various unions to contribute their reminiscences.

It was natural that the committee should think first of the late Mrs. J. G. Thorp, whose energy and devotion in the early campaigns helped to make the Woman's Christian Temperance Union one of the great forces which brought no-license in. A letter was written to Mrs. Thorp's daughter,

Mrs. Ole Bull, asking for a sketch of her mother's work, and the following reply was received:—

With your permission I will quote from the memorial sketch written by Abbie E. Shapleigh, her most intimate friend, one actively and constantly associated with her W. C. T. U. and other work. She says of my mother: "In the autumn of 1885 Mrs. Thorp became warmly interested in the spirit and work of the W. C. T. U., through its great-hearted leader, Frances Willard, forming with her a much-valued friendship which continued unbroken through her life. She had, indeed, practised and inculcated the principles of temperance and total abstinence in her personal and family life; she had stood alone in her example in these things when the strong current of social custom, and the influence of all those with whom she stood in friendly relations, were contrary to her course; but now that her life had been rounded into the full measure of more than threescore and ten years, it would hardly seem natural or possible that she could enter upon new and untried labor, and that in public. Yet the spirit of her youth and enthusiasm had not yielded to time or trial, and her still active and vigorous forces engaged in the work of the President of the W. C. T. U. of Old Cambridge. This was at the time when the No-license question was just coming into prominence, and the women of the three W. C. T. U. organizations were discussing the possibility of going to the polls in person to throw what influence they could on the side of right. Mrs. Thorp, after some hesitation, consented to be one of the first in this movement, and on the voting day she, with several others of the Cambridge women, representing the three unions, and two or more outside friends, stayed at the polls from morning until night. Although this first step, a departure from established custom, was extremely hard, Mrs. Thorp's enthusiasm overcame all other feelings, and for the next year and each succeeding one, she threw herself with untiring energy into the work of gaining and keeping No-license for the city, loyally supported by her co-workers.

"On this first voting day, the result was changed from that of the year before from one thousand to five hundred against No-license. The next year a great effort was made by the W. C. T. Unions in connection with the churches to secure attention to the subject of No-license. Mrs. Thorp sent a printed appeal, signed by many influential people of Cambridge, to every voter.

The women worked unceasingly, and No-license was carried by a majority of five hundred. Now the seed was sown, but it required vigilance unceasing for the following years to hold the ground so bravely won. Until the end of her life Mrs. Thorp spoke, wrote, and worked for the cause, and her courage inspired others. Often called to other places in the interest of the cause, her earnest convictions, clear, stirring words, with her womanly presence and bearing, were a recognized power in the ranks of the white ribbon host."

My mother's attitude towards the No-license question can best be expressed in her own words spoken in Cambridge and elsewhere: "My dear friends and neighbors: We have come here to confer together upon a subject of vital interest to us all. There is not a man or a woman in this audience, or in this city, that can afford to ignore or treat it with indifference. We are each in a sense our brother's keeper; our interests are allied; we are children of one Father. What is good for one is good for all, morally. The question before us is simply this: Is the saloon good for Cambridge, or is it not? If it is good, why do not some of the men who advocate its value and propose to vote for it come forward boldly and say so? Did you ever know a man to rise in a public meeting and say: 'My friends, I demand the return of the saloon. I feel that with it Cambridge will be a better place for me to rear and educate my children. The home is, or should be, the first consideration of every true man. I believe my home will be purer, my domestic life sweeter, my real estate more valuable, especially if it lies close to the neighborhood of the saloon. If I frequent it day by day, the tone of my manhood will be elevated. I shall be a better husband and father.' Did you ever hear such arguments brought forward? No, and you never will. If the reverse of this is true, and all who listen to me know it is, what do we want of the saloon? . . .

" My friends, there is another reason why a man has no right as a husband and father to vote for the saloon. As things now stand, the men of this city represent its women. I do not hesitate to say that there is not a thoughtful woman in Cambridge who desires the return of the saloon. On the contrary, we protest against it, first, last, always. We propose no compromise with it.

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" As the saloon cannot be maintained without material, and the only material that can make it a success is composed of men,

women, and children, it is no more than reasonable to ask every man who goes out from his home with the design to vote ‘Yes, to look over his household and make up his mind which member of it — which child, or perchance his wife — he will lay upon the altar he is erecting for some victim. He cannot vote for the saloon and expect his neighbors or other people to furnish all the material to keep this institution in running order. He must pay his quota. He must honor the draft of the saloon, and he will surely do it sooner or later, directly or indirectly. This is the verdict of Divine law, which says, ‘Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.’ God’s words do not return unto Him void; they accomplish that whereunto they are sent. So, my brothers, you see we have a very serious question on hand, — one that is as measureless as eternity. If you go from this place with the intention of voting for the saloon, you carry with you a burden of responsibility, the results of which you have not the power to bear. It will carry you in the years to come beyond the line where light and hope illumine life’s pathway. There is too much light to-day on this subject, too many earnest souls at work estimating and explaining from a scientific standpoint the influence of strong drink upon the human organism, for any man to shelter himself under the cloak of ignorance. As I have said, no man or woman of ordinary mental ability can fail to see and know the blessings which No-license will bring to any community which is faithful in its maintenance. We see this happily illustrated in our own city. Everything is the better for it. We are in this respect in the Divine order, and can claim God’s blessing, and we are receiving it.

“As we look out from the human side and see how this unholy traffic is interwoven in the fibre of our social, political, and I may almost say religious life, how firmly its roots are planted in the commercial interests of our country, how it feeds itself upon the purest and sweetest in our homes and best in our treasuries, when we realize the strength of its grasp and its power to minister to all that is sensual and worldly, and how the wise and well-meaning in many ways are held and led captive by it, we are appalled.

“It seems inevitable that it must continue to rule, to the ruin of our country. But we remember that it was the corruption and bigotry of the Old World that drove out the men and women who brought to us the foundation principles of a purer civilization not

yet extinct. We believe that, while this curse rests so heavily upon us, it will continue to drive men from the limitations of party and prejudice and bring them in line with God's plan for the uplifting of the race,—a plan which includes all the strength and wisdom, the purity and intuition, of man and woman to make the work of life complete in every department.

"There is within and around us an atmosphere of thought and purpose through which God is moving upon humanity to this end. While its currents are invisible to the eye of sense, it is as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night to the eye that can spiritually discern and the soul that is open to the Divine touch.

"The electric current of sympathy and fraternity with which our unions are encircling the world bears its daily message of faith and love to the uttermost parts of the earth, and the response comes back from every clime, we are with you for 'God and Home and Every Land.'"

Of the three Cambridge unions' work as a whole, I cannot adequately speak. I recall the constant efforts of Mrs. Bardwell, Mrs. Fletcher, and other friends, and Mrs. Thorp always spoke of the unions with much respect and affection, whose members, in so far as her own age and efforts were concerned, stayed her hands and heart most faithfully. I regret that I can speak only of their common effort for No-license.

Very sincerely yours,

SARA C. BULL.

CAMBRIDGE, May 1, 1897.

From Miss L. K. Hawes, for eleven years secretary of the Cambridgeport Union, the following account of the organization of that union and of its work in the No-license campaigns has been received:—

It was a severely cold and windy day in January, 1876, when plans were consummated for the organization of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Cambridgeport, that efforts might be put forth to stay the terrible evils in our city arising from the licensed sale of intoxicating liquor. It was not with a rushing mighty wind, destined to sweep, in an instant, the powerful demon from the city, but with quiet and firm determination to make it, if need be, a life-work, that there gathered in response to a call issued from the churches, a company of ladies who believed it to be the call of the Master into a field already white for the harvest.

On bended knee they entered at His bidding, without a thought of wearing an amaranthine crown of fame and honor, but to enter into self-sacrificing labor to save men and women, and to spare the homes from the suffering and sorrow and crime. In February, with the aid of some of the State officers, the Union was formed with the signatures of thirty-one ladies.

In a couple of months they canvassed the city to obtain signatures to a petition, asking of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen that no licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. About five thousand signatures were obtained, and a hearing was granted. Hundreds flocked to City Hall but could not gain entrance, and an adjournment was made to the Ward Room, where the ladies spoke through able representatives, and presented a memorial to the Mayor and aldermen, pleading in behalf of the *homes*, of the *wives*, of the *children*, and of the *reformed men*, that they use their positions to *protect and cherish* the religious, moral, and material interests of the city — not to *destroy* them. But they pleaded in vain; yet year by year they appealed, and over and over were their hearts filled with disappointment.

Temperance literature was circulated, and appeals sent forth to the voters of the city. Timely aid was rendered the Reform Association by raising money to provide a hall for their meetings, and lecturers were obtained, helping awaken a temperance sentiment. An appeal to the pastors of the churches to preach upon the subject the Sabbath previous to election resulted favorably, and in November, 1885, the pastors in convention voted to "cheerfully co-operate with the Union in efforts for securing the No-license vote at the coming election." The Union was asked to assist in circulating ballots at the polls. None but those who shared in this knew the shrinking that was experienced, nor the trembling with which they entered the polling places, and still with purpose firm they took up the work year after year, *believing* victory would come. In 1886 the following circular was sent to each voter, and with it a "No" ballot.

"DEAR SIR,— We are doing all we can to alleviate the suffering and misery that abounds in the homes of our city from the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors. We appeal to you for aid where we are helpless to defend. Will you grant it by voting 'No' next Tuesday? By so doing be assured you will help bring happiness to many hearts which are now saddened."

The evening before election the Union secured Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa to address the citizens in Union Hall, which was

crowded to the street, and it seemed that victory was near at hand, but when the shades of night ushered in the morning of election day a veritable blizzard appeared. Yet in noways daunted by this, fourteen ladies of the Union, among them Mrs. Foster—eager, earnest, and helpful—were found at the place of duty. The blizzard continued to take on manly and vigorous proportions, and the timid feared. An all-day prayer-meeting was held under the auspices of the Union, with change of leaders every hour. More faithful work was never done than on that day. And when the polls were closed and each precinct returned its number, and the full record gave us the majority, not least among the rejoicing and thankful ones, as bells rang and cheers went up, were the ladies of the Cambridgeport Woman's Christian Temperance Union who assembled with the crowd to participate in the jubilee service held in the building of the Y. M. C. A., grateful that the Union had borne its part to help usher in the glorious day when Cambridge should indeed become a No-license city.

Mrs. Rebecca C. Fletcher, who was President of the East Cambridge Union, in the early campaigns, and has been for several years President of the Cambridge Union, now laboring in North Cambridge, contributes these reminiscences : —

The Jubilee Committee have asked for some reminiscences in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Cambridge.

Ten years ago, Mesdames Thorp, Pevear, and Fletcher were the presidents. Mrs. Thorp has been "promoted," Mrs. Harvey took Mrs. Pevear's place after that election, and Mrs. Fletcher after her removal to North Cambridge became Mrs. Thorp's successor.

Like Goldsmith's old soldier, who

"Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields are won,"

the veterans of the struggles of ten years ago can recall many things which helped to bring in the jubilee of this year.

Do we hear sometimes of the awful blizzards of that eventful election day? Some of us also faced the terrific onslaught of the elements, remaining at our stations until close of day.

Does some one recall the surroundings at the polling places as we stood shoulder to shoulder with the rumsellers and their friends, amid their scoffs and jeers, doing our best to persuade "For God and Home and Native Land?"

Ah! what a different atmosphere came in with the presence of our friends to cheer and encourage : of Mr. Beach with his hearty grip of the hand, and his " How is everything here ? " with his reports from other precincts with perhaps a suggestion that we were more needed elsewhere when woman's power of endurance had yielded to the strain. In some places the wardens kindly furnished chairs for rest in the intervals; in others we were made to understand how unwelcome we were, and stood through the long weary hours.

Let no one think we were there for the fun of it. No, indeed ; bat we gathered in praying circles the afternoons before, in our fear and trembling, asking for strength in this new and untried service. Cambridgeport Union has held an all-day prayer-meeting on election days, with a different leader for every hour, inviting the other unions of the city to join with them. Thus a mighty wave of prayer has gone up continuously on those days for the success of the good cause.

Who of us will ever forget the thrill of almost ecstasy when at nightfall of that famous day the bell on Prospect Street Church began its joyous clangor — announcing that victory was ours ? Other churches have since adopted the custom, and we now expect to hear the peal echoing from one steeple to another, but that first outburst from old Prospect Street is historic.

Some of us recall with keenest pleasure the downfall of a vile den in East Cambridge. The men had been openly boasting of their immunity from arrest although several raids had been made. Complaint was carried to the Chief of Police by a prominent citizen of another ward, and within twenty-four hours the thing which was unexpected had happened : the place was cleaned out and the men arrested. Curses loud and deep followed " those temperance women," who were said, and this time truthfully, to be at the bottom of it.

We are reminded of one at whose suggestion a successful search was made in a tenement property in East Cambridge, and this after repeated failures to locate the vile stuff.

The house, which contained thirty-three families, was comparatively new, and yet in such a condition as to be a nuisance to the neighborhood. The janitor, who had been keeping a bar-room in the building, was given a residence in the House of Correction, and his position as agent was almost forced upon this same white ribboner with *carte blanche* for the work of straightening out. Her invariable first question, " Do you drink ? "

followed by a process inexorably fulfilled, that pumps exerted and followed any and against an ultimate period of the buried source. In a few months last October took the place of old hate in broken windows, and the sweet tones of peace vibrated through halls and stairways laurels of broken spears, and the odors of suffocating smoke and gunpowder.

From those days of stir and excitement we have come to these times of repose and quiet. Who asked and the question often comes. What is the W. C. L. U. doing nowdays? we answer. Our work has increased and deepened. In Cambridge we have an open school or center "the town but in the home, the school, the church, we are holding the fort against the loud and avowed of temptation, trying to train a new company to meet the enemy when the last call shall have been sounded, working for purity in all, "a noble life for men," our boys as well as our girls, readying out for some other mothers child in the midst of the shoals and quicksands.

Our faith is strong that whenever there is a need we our children and our children's children will be ready to stand for God and Home and Native Land.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF NO-LICENSE.

The older chapters of this book, especially that on "The Brown Train," have given many of the results of No-License, but there are many others which have never been printed, and which yet are worthy of being included. Not the least important result has been the bringing together of all classes in the work for a common end and for the common interest. The college graduate has served on the campaign committee with the day-laborer of limited education, and the man of wealth and leisure has been glad to work with the poorest laborer. One of the most valued and valuable members of the campaign committee for many years has been Mr. Richard Sullivan, who has for years been in the employ of the city driving a cart. His interest in the cause has never flagged; he has been regular and punctual in his attendance at committee meetings; he has given his time freely in canvassing work in the evenings, and on election days has invariably

ably employed a substitute to do his work, while he stood all day at the polls, modestly but firmly declining the offer of the committee to reimburse him at least for the expense of his substitute. His honesty and sincerity have won many converts, and, living in a precinct which formerly cast a large majority for license, he has had the satisfaction of seeing the No-license vote increased until the license majority has been wiped out.

At one election before the adoption of the Australian ballot system, when the vote was taken on ballots distributed at the polls, an Irish junk-dealer and his wife stationed themselves at one of the polling places, and, all day long, side by side, distributed ballots to those who would take them; and this in the ward where the Protestant vote was the strongest, and where anti-Catholic feeling has at times run high.

On election day in 1887, an Irish woman, somewhat meanly dressed, came into the Cambridge Savings Bank, and putting down fifty dollars on the counter, opened a deposit account with the remark, "There is my No vote." On inquiry, she stated that her husband had been, to some extent at least, a drinking man, and although they had been married for some years, they had never succeeded in saving any money. When the city, however, had voted for No-license, her husband resolved to take the pledge, and that day he had gone to the polls to vote for No-license for the first time in his life, and she was making a deposit of their savings for the year. Five years afterwards, inquiry was made as to the history of that account, and it appeared that this couple had bought and paid for their home and were then paying for a second house.

Almost every one who has made inquiry has found some evidence of the improvement of the poorer classes since the closing of the saloons. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer told an audience in Union Hall at one of the crowded ministers' meetings, that she asked a seamstress who came to her house what the young working-women thought of No-license. The girl replied that, under license, any room that she could afford to hire was in a section of the city where saloons were the most common, and where she was liable to insult from

street rowdies in going to or from her work. Since the saloons had been closed, it had been easy to secure pleasant rooms on quiet streets where she could be free from rowdyism. Mrs. Palmer also asked her washerwoman, who was a widow with several small children, what *she* thought of No-license, and the woman replied, "Oh, Mrs. Palmer, when the saloons were here, I did not dare to let my Johnny (her eldest) go out of the house when I was away from home at my day's work, and when he became too old to be locked in, I sometimes gave him a dose of salts to keep him at home."

The truant officer told a significant story. He said: "A few years ago there used to be a great many children looking over ash-heaps for bits of half-burned coal, and when I went among the homes to ask these children's parents why they were not in school as they ought to be, the parents have met me with the excuse, 'We need the coal, and you *must* let the children go and dig after it.' Nowadays I don't hear that so much. Why? Well, I presume it's because they have coal in the coal-bin now."

The moral effects of the No-license vote have been interesting. The Hon. Henry H. Gilmore was elected Mayor of the city in 1888. He was the manager of a rolling-mill employing a large number of men, and some years before had been elected to the State Senate as a Democrat. He had been an advocate of license; but at the time of his election to the mayoralty, his observation among his own workmen had so far changed his opinion that he became a strong advocate of No-license, and was always ready by voice or deed to do what he could to favor the interests of the No-license cause. While he was Mayor of the city, he attended a reunion of the Senate of which he had been a member, and at the dinner he was observed unostentatiously to turn his glasses down. His neighbor inquired his reason, and Mr. Gilmore told him that, although not a total abstainer in principle, he did not think it proper while Mayor of a No-license city to set an example which might lead others to temptation.

During the campaign preceding the first No-license victory, the secretary of the campaign committee addressed a

circular to the clergymen of the city inviting them to "find some ground in the broad field of temperance, too little touched on in our pulpits," for a discourse on the Sunday before election. The invitation was made thus broad because it was well known that several of the clergymen were not in sympathy with the No-license movement. The minister of one of the largest and most intelligent congregations of the city accepted the invitation, and preached a sermon giving his reasons why he could not vote for No-license, and it was apparent that his congregation generally agreed with him. A year from that time, after seven months of No-license, the same clergyman, without invitation, preached a sermon giving his reasons why that year he *should* vote for No-license, and again it was apparent that his congregation generally agreed with him.

Testimony as to the thorough enforcement of the liquor laws sometimes came from very unexpected sources. The teacher of one of the public kindergartens in the lower part of Cambridgeport said that her afternoon work led her to the homes of her children. Her predecessor had kept a book giving, in brief, the family history of the parents of the fifty children. The entries against at least thirty had been "intemperate father" or "intemperate mother." But after a year or two of No-license, these entries had become rare. She herself had personally known families who had moved from Cambridge because the father had been unable to buy his daily supply of liquor.

One source of misery in the days of the open saloon was what was known as the "can racket;" this was the wife of the working-man hurrying around the corner with a can of beer under her shawl; and blear-eyed women were not infrequently seen upon the streets. After a few years of No-license, one man of drinking propensities was heard to remark that he intended to vote for No-license because he could go to Boston and get what he wanted, but with no saloons in Cambridge, "*the old woman could n't get any.*"

TEN YEARS' PRACTICAL RESULTS.

By FRANK FOXCROFT.

Prior to the first victory for No-license, Cambridge had been for ten years under license, one half of the time under a general State law and the other half under local option. It is therefore now possible to compare the condition of the city for successive decades under the different systems. Such a comparison made by separate years might be misleading, for exceptional influences might be at work; but it will be generally admitted that a period of ten consecutive years is sufficient to afford a satisfactory test.

Taking up briefly the material aspects of the matter, — that is to say, considering for the time being only those results of the two systems which are easily stated in figures, and measurable in dollars and cents or by other statistical standards, — the fact is to be noticed that while the population of Cambridge, during the decade from 1875 to 1885, increased 11,820, or at the rate of 1,182 per annum, during the next ten years it increased 21,985 or 2,198 per annum. In other words, the rate of increase very nearly doubled: a circumstance which seems to justify the conclusion that a city which votes the saloons out and keeps them out is a better place to live in than one which tolerates them, and people find it out and move in.

Another fact of similar import is that the number of houses in Cambridge, according to the assessors' returns, rose from 7,882 to 9,398 in the license decade from 1876 to 1886. During the next ten years, under No-license, the number rose from 9,398 to 12,728. Here is a gain of 1,516 during ten saloon years, compared with a gain of 3,325 during ten saloonless years. This shows more than twice the rate of gain in the No-license years as compared with the license years.

A comparison of the valuation of the city during the two periods discloses even more significant results. During ten license years, the valuation of Cambridge fell from \$62,636,453 to \$59,445,670, a shrinkage of more than three

million dollars. During the next ten years, under No-license, the valuation rose from \$59,445,670 to \$83,147,700, a gain of \$23,702,030. On this increased valuation, the city collects annually several times as much money as it could get from license fees if it were to call the saloons back. This explains why the old "revenue argument" for license—the argument, that is to say, that the city cannot afford to get along without the license fees—is no longer heard in Cambridge. The experience of the city has shown that it cannot afford to take the license fees, and that driving out the saloons has promoted the material prosperity of the city in all directions. It is to be noticed, in this connection, that the average tax rate during the ten No-license years, when the city dispensed with the saloon fees, was lower than during the preceding ten years.

The statistics of the savings banks show how remarkably the people have prospered under No-license. During the ten license years, the average net annual increase in savings-bank deposits was only \$155,333.75. During the ten No-license years, the average net annual increase was \$366,654.42. This gain, it should be added, does not represent idle capital, deposited in the savings banks by the well-to-do, but the savings of the people. The official analysis of the deposits shows that more than two thirds of them were of sums of \$50 or less; and it is significant also that the deposits in the savings bank in East Cambridge, which is the chief centre of the industrial population of the city, have increased more than those of the other banks, and are now running at about four times the rate of the license years.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR TO MINISTERS.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 22, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—At a mass meeting of No-license voters held in Temple Hall on Saturday, November 13, it was unanimously voted to request the pastors of the Cambridge churches to preach on the subject of temperance on the Sunday preceding the ensuing municipal election, Sunday, December 5.

You are particularly requested to devote some portion of the services in your church on that day to the subject of temperance, with such reference to the ensuing election as may seem to you proper.

There is no more potent influence in arousing our people to the pressing evils of intemperance than the voice of the clergy in the pulpits.

It is earnestly hoped that each clergyman will find some ground in the broad field of temperance, too little touched on in our pulpits, for a discourse on that day.

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND A. WHITMAN,
Secretary Temple Hall Meeting.

APPEALS BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

WOMAN'S APPEAL.

To the Voters of Cambridge.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit us to speak with you upon a subject in which we are deeply interested, and which seems to us vital to our community?

The curse of the liquor traffic is upon us; and while we are striving to avert the dangers which threaten all that is dear to woman, we need your sympathy and aid to make our work effective. Wretched wives, beggared children, and desolate homes—pointing the beaten road that leads to the saloon and its kindred haunts of vice—appeal to us with an emphasis which we may not disregard. A response is coming from the heart of womanhood throughout the world.

We ask your aid especially in guarding the youth of our land.

If drunkards cannot resist the tyrant that has enslaved them,—as for the most part they cannot,—let us see to it that we do not furnish recruits for their ranks, as they are borne from the gutter to the grave.

It would seem that the only sure way to prevent this is to say “No” to the saloon.

Can you pray, “Give us this day our daily bread,” and by your vote share in the business of *taking* bread from the mouths of hundreds of poor children? Can you reverently ask, “Lead us not into temptation,” while with your assent this tempter stands unrebuked in the frequented ways of the young men of our city and our college?

Can you say “Yes,” and still pray, “Deliver us from evil,” knowing the influence of the saloon to be *only* evil? Let the divine side of your nature speak, in an act so momentous in its consequences.

If not for yourself, your child, your home, for humanity (in which every home and every life should be sacredly guarded and held to the heritage which God hath in store for the pure in heart and life), we pray you drop a “No” vote into the ballot-box on Tuesday, the seventh of December.

The power and therefore the responsibility of direct action is yours; while we share with you—perhaps in greater degree—the sorrow and humiliation that come of this unholy traffic in the manhood and womanhood of our nation and of the world.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. A. M. STEARNS,
President North Cambridge Union.

Mrs. A. K. MUNROE,
President Old Cambridge Union.

CAMBRIDGE, December, 1886.

We cordially indorse this appeal:—

MRS. H. W. PAYNE.	MRS. JAMES C. WHITE.
MRS. M. WYMAN.	MRS. HENRY VAN BRUNT.
MRS. ALEX. MCKENZIE.	ALICE M. LONGFELLOW.
MRS. A. M. MOSHER.	MARY FISKE STOUGHTON.
MRS. A. J. MCKAYE.	MRS. OLE BULL.
MISS SARA NORTON.	MRS. FRANCIS G. PEABODY.
GRACE ASHBURNER.	HARRIET E. BROOKS.
MRS. H. M. LAUGHLIN.	MRS. ASA GRAY.
MRS. H. M. PITMAN.	MRS. JOHN BARTLETT.
MRS. GEORGE NICHOLS.	MISS S. L. HAYES.
MRS. HORACE E. SCUDDER.	MARIA T. L. HAYES.
MRS. EDWARD W. HINCKS.	MRS. JOHN L. HAYES.
MRS. J. G. THORP.	

DEAR SIR, — We are doing all we can to alleviate the suffering and misery that abound in the homes of our city from the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors.

We appeal to you for aid where we are helpless to defend. Will you grant it by voting "No" next Tuesday? By so doing be assured you will help to bring happiness to many hearts, which are now saddened.

Respectfully yours,

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Dec. 1, 1886.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

THE FIRST CALL TO MINISTERS.

A CALL.

It is considered desirable that the Clergymen of this City unite in some form of effort to secure a renewal of the No-license vote at the Municipal Election, December 6.

You are respectfully and earnestly invited to be present at a meeting to be held in Austin Hall (under Union Hall, entrance on Temple Street), Monday afternoon, October 17, at 4 o'clock.

Signed

A. MCKENZIE.	FRANKLIN JOHNSON.
EDWARD ABBOTT.	A. E. WHITE.
THOMAS SCULLY.	J. McWHINNIE.
GEO. W. BRIGGS.	W. H. THOMAS.
C. W. BIDDLE.	GEO. A. TEWKSBURY.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 11, 1887.

CIRCULAR TO UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

CAMBRIDGE, November, 1887.

DEAR SIR,— Your name is on the assessor's list for a poll-tax the current year, but it is NOT ON THE VOTING LIST. If you are entitled to vote in Cambridge, you can have your name registered by presenting yourself, with your tax receipt, at the office of the Registrar of Voters, Central Square Building, Cambridgeport, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. any day from Monday, November 14, to Saturday, November 19, inclusive, or between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 7 to 10 P.M., any day from Monday, November 21, to Saturday, November 26, inclusive— Thanksgiving Day, November 24, excepted.

Allow us to hope that you will find an opportunity to register THIS WEEK, and that at the municipal election, Tuesday, December 6, you will vote no upon the license question, and thus aid in continuing the present system another year. The election promises to be warmly contested upon this issue, and the success of the No vote, by a decisive majority, depends upon our getting to the polls every voter who is willing to vote with us this year.

Information which may be desired can be had by application to any member of the committee, or at the No-license headquarters, No. 613 Main Street, Room 10. Citizens are entitled to register who have lived in the State one year, and in the city six months, and have paid a State or county tax (or \$2.00 or \$1.00 as poll-tax) within two years, but no voter who is not registered before ten o'clock Saturday night, November 26, can vote at the city election. Please register early and so avoid all risk.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM T. PIPER.
HARRY ELLIS.
FRANK BOLLES.
EDMUND A. WHITMAN.
OLIVER J. RAND.
CHAS. H. CHANDLER.
WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR.
JAS. F. HILTON.
F. S. BARDWELL.
Jos. S. PIKE.
EDWIN WINWARD.
JAMES E. NOONAN.

CHAS. R. FLETCHER.
GEORGE GRAVES.
WARREN F. SPALDING.
JOHN F. GURRY.
HERBERT R. GIBBS.
N. B. FISK.
JOHN D. BILLINGS.
FRANK FOXCROFT.
WARREN SANGER.
RICHARD SULLIVAN.
MILTON L. WALTON.
GEO. A. ALLISON.

LETTER TO UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

CHARLES R. FLETCHER, *Secretary at Headquarters.*
HEADQUARTERS NO-LICENSE CITY COMMITTEE,
613 Main Street (Room 10), CAMBRIDGEPORT, Nov. 23, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—We find on examination of the Voting List that you have not yet registered. It is of the utmost importance that every friend of the *No-license* system should vote at the coming election.

The office of the Registrars, *Central Square Building*, will be open from 9. A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M. every day this week (Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, excepted) and will close *Saturday Evening, November 26th*, at 10 o'clock.

We trust you will attend to this important matter without delay.

Yours respectfully,

E. A. WHITMAN,

per B. H.

DIRECTIONS TO PRECINCT COMMITTEE.

1. Be sure that Distributors are on hand at each voting place BEFORE the Polls open, at 7 A.M. Votes have sometimes been lost through neglect at this point.
2. If possible, have, in addition to the regular "Marker" of the check list, a relief Marker, to assist in catching the names when the voting is rapid, and to relieve the regular Marker while absent for dinner.
3. Have one Distributor, ALL THE TIME, near the Marker, at the nearest possible point to the ballot-box.
4. Have in each Precinct some one designated to take special charge and responsibility in all arrangements of details.
5. Have some one specially assigned to use the carriage in hunting up delinquent "No" voters, from lists furnished by the Marker.
6. The Ward officers are required by law to call DISTINCTLY the name of every voter before he deposits his ballot. Insist on compliance with this requirement.
7. Smoking in the voting-place is forbidden. See that this rule is enforced.

8. Have as many Distributors as possible, and **MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS NO HOUR IN THE DAY** when there are not enough of them for effective work.

CIRCULAR TO WORKING-MEN.

TO THE WORKING-MEN OF CAMBRIDGE.—The vote on the license question at the City election is of great importance to you. The saloon-keepers are making every effort to get back into power, and are appealing to you to help them. What have they ever done for you? What man has gone to his family on Saturday night richer or happier because of the saloon-keeper? Have they not used every means to get away hard-earned dollars that they might live in idleness while your wives and children are suffering? Have they not set themselves up to be your leaders in politics?

Have not many of your fellow-working-men been better off this year since the saloon-keepers were turned out? Have they not had more money in their pockets on Saturday nights? Have not their homes been pleasanter, and their children had a better chance in the world?

Is it not better that this state of things should continue, and will you not use your influence among working-men to induce them to vote no for themselves and their families?

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

J. F. TALBOT.

THOS. H. HALL.

EDWARD A. BINGHAM.

JAS. D. MCGILL.

JOHN E. NOONAN.

CIRCULAR TO DOUBTFUL VOTERS.

CAMBRIDGE, November, 1887.

DEAR SIR.—The good results already apparent from six months' enforcement of No-license in Cambridge warrant the expectation that if the experiment can be continued another year an improvement much more marked and uniform can be secured. After five years' trial of the license system, with results which all good citizens deplore, it is *in the interest of fair play* that we

ask that the experiment of No-license, which has been hopefully begun, be given trial *for one more year* in order that its results may be fairly and fully tested. Should the city vote on the sixth of December to return to the license system, the effect of the vote would immediately be felt in embarrassing the enforcement of No-license up to the first of May; so that we should not have even one year's fair trial of the present system.

Without reference to your views upon the general question, and without knowledge as to your votes in previous years, we ask you, upon the single consideration which we have suggested, to vote no at the election on Tuesday, December 6. No interest of the city can suffer by the continuance of No-license through 1888; and *if, on fair trial, the system does not justify itself by its results, the citizens have the remedy in their own hands.*

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM T. PIPER,
HARRY ELLIS,
FRANK BOLLES,
EDMUND A. WHITMAN,
WILLIAM T. PHELAN,
OLIVER J. RAND,
CHARLES H. CHANDLER,
WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR,
JAS. F. HILTON,
F. N. BARDWELL,
Jos. S. PIKE,
EDWIN WINWARD,

JAMES E. NOONAN,
CHAS. R. FLETCHER,
WARREN F. SPALDING,
JOHN F. GURRY,
HERBERT R. GIBBS,
N. B. FISK,
JOHN D. BILLINGS,
FRANK FOXCROFT,
WARREN SANGER,
RICHARD SULLIVAN,
MILTON L. WALTON,
GEO. A. ALLISON,

Committee of No-license Voters.

FINAL RALLYING CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS NO-LICENSE CITY COMMITTEE,
613 Main St., CAMBRIDGEPORT, Dec. 3, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—A careful canvass of the city satisfies us that in order to carry Cambridge for No-license next Tuesday *every voter* who is opposed to the return of the open saloon must go to the polls and vote no. The liquor-sellers, supplied with large contributions of money from outside the city, have secured a very

large registration of "Yes" voters. Their work has been done quietly but effectively, and until the polls are closed, money will be freely spent in securing votes. We urge you to be sure and vote no on Tuesday next. Let no considerations of business or personal inconvenience keep you from the polls. If all who are with us go to the polls, we shall win, but *every vote is needed*. Will you not give a few minutes of your time on election day to aid us in this battle against the saloon?

WILLIAM T. PIPER,	JOSEPH S. PIKE,
HARRY ELLIS,	EDWIN WINWARD,
FRANK BOLLES,	JOHN E. NOONAN,
WILLIAM T. PHELAN,	GEORGE GRAVES,
EDMUND A. WHITMAN,	CHAS. R. FLETCHER,
OLIVER J. RAND,	W. F. SPALDING,
CHAS. H. CHANDLER,	HERBERT R. GIBBS,
WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR,	N. B. FISK,
F. N. BARDWELL,	JOHN F. GURRY,
J. F. HILTON,	J. D. BILLINGS,
FRANK FOXCROFT,	RICHARD SULLIVAN,
WARREN SANGER,	MILTON L. WALTON,
GEO. A. ALLISON,	

Committee of No-license Voters.

CIRCULAR TO INFLUENTIAL MEN.

HEADQUARTERS NO-LICENSE CITY COMMITTEE,
613 Main St., Room 10, CAMBRIDGEPORT, Dec. 3, 1887.

DEAR SIR, — The license party intends to have a large number of men at the polls. *They must be overshadowed by No-license men.* The presence at the polls of twenty-five well-known and influential men in each ward will be of incalculable value to our cause. We shall count on *you* as one of them. Do not disappoint us. Your presence at your precinct polling place will encourage hesitating no men and discourage or suppress weak yes men. Your social standing and large acquaintance will be of great advantage to us in the fight. Give the *whole* day if you can, but a part of it, anyway. We shall confidently count upon you.

EDMUND A. WHITMAN, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR USED IN FORMATION OF PRECINCT
COMMITTEES.

THE NO-LICENSE CAMPAIGN.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Nov. 16, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—The temperance people of Cambridge are entering upon the most important campaign which has been known in this city for years. The saloon-keepers, realizing the importance of regaining the control of the city, will spare neither money nor effort to accomplish their purpose. If they shall be defeated in this, a lasting victory will have been won. If they shall succeed, it will be more difficult than ever before to rescue the city from their clutches. The organized rumsellers can only be defeated by an earnest effort. A city committee of twenty-five has been formed. It is desired that large precinct committees be formed, to secure thorough work in the several wards. A meeting of those who have been selected for Ward 2 will be held in the

PROGRESSIVE TEMPERANCE UNION ROOMS,

564 MAIN STREET,

Thursday Evening, November 17, at 7.30 o'clock.

You have been selected as one who can render efficient service. We hope to see you at the meeting, but if you are unable to be present, and are willing to serve on the campaign committee, will you please notify us, by sending your name and address to CHAS. H. CHANDLER, 269 Harvard Street, Cambridgeport.

OLOIVER J. RAND,

W. P. O'CONNOR,

J. F. HILTON,

CHAS. H. CHANDLER,

F. N. BARDWELL,

Ward Two Committee.

FORM OF CARD SENT TO SECURE ATTENDANCE AT
THE MASS MEETING OF VOTERS HELD TO ELECT
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

NO-LICENSE.

DEAR SIR,—The first meeting of citizens interested in the continuation of No-license in Cambridge will be held in Temple Hall, Cambridgeport,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, at 7.45,

to take measures to secure a full vote for No-license in December next. The Hon. John Read will preside, and brief addresses are expected from MAYOR H. H. GILMORE, Rev. FATHER THOMAS SCULLY, RICHARD H. DANA, WILLIAM B. DURANT, JAMES J. MYERS, CHESTER W. KINGSLEY, FRANCIS G. PEABODY, and others. In order to show the unanimity of the No-license sentiment in Cambridge, and our determination for success, a large attendance at this meeting is desirable. You are earnestly requested to be present and to secure the attendance of other friends of the cause.

WARREN F. SPALDING, *Chairman,*
EDMUND A. WHITMAN, *Secretary,*
Of No-License Committee of 1888.

REPORT OF MINISTERS' MEETING SENT BY THE MINISTERS' COMMITTEE IN LEAFLET FORM TO ALL CLERGYMEN OF THE CITY.

[From the CAMBRIDGE PRESS, Nov. 16, 1889.]

(Will clergymen appointed on committees kindly push the work assigned them. And will all clergymen kindly note the measures proposed, and enter into the spirit, and, as far as may be, into the plans of the meeting.)

MINISTERS ORGANIZE FOR NO-LICENSE.

A meeting in the interest of No-license was held by the clergymen of this city in Austin Hall, Wednesday afternoon. The inclement weather and engagements in other directions prevented some of the pastors from attending. Rev. D. N. Beach called the meeting to order and read the following call:—

To the Pastors of Cambridge.

DEAR BRETHREN,—In accordance with your custom in past years, you are earnestly asked to meet at Austin Hall (under Union Hall, Temple Street entrance), Wednesday, November 13, at 4 P. M., to make arrangements for the ministers' part in the coming No-license campaign. A full attendance will help the cause.

CAMBRIDGE, November 9, 1889.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, every person present being imbued with the sentiment of another victory for No-license. Nothing was said about it, but it is supposed that on the Sunday before the election, the clergy will, as heretofore, preach or speak on the subject in their own pulpits.

On motion, Rev. George W. Briggs, D.D., of the Third Congregational Church, was chosen chairman, and Rev. J. F. Mundy of St. Mary's Church of the Annunciation, secretary.

A despatch was read by the Rev. Mr. Beach from Rev. Thomas Scully, as follows:—

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13, 1889. Sorry that I cannot be present at your meeting.

T. SCULLY.

Revs. Charles Olmstead, of Pilgrim Congregational Church, W. S. Alexander, of North Avenue Congregational Church, S. E. Breen, of Trinity M. E. Church, and George H. Cheney, of North Avenue M. E. Church, expressed regret through Mr. Beach of their inability to be present.

Remarks favorable to the cause were made by Rev. C. W. Biddle, Rev. J. F. Mundy, who spoke encouragingly of the benefits derived from No-license in his parish, Rev. A. E. White, Rev. D. N. Beach, Rev. R. E. Ely, Rev. John Tunis, Rev. Albert Gould, and the chairman.

It was voted that committees be chosen as heretofore to manage the campaign, this meeting being only preliminary to such action. The following committees were then reported by a nominating committee consisting of Reverends Beach, Biddle, and Gould:

1. Committee to prepare an address to citizens, secure signatures to it by as many clergymen as possible, and put it in circulation: Dr. A. P. Peabody, Father Scully, Dr. Apsey, Dr. Biddle, and Messrs. Abbott and Olmstead.

2. Committee to arrange a citizens' mass meeting in Union Hall, under auspices of the clergy: Dr. F. G. Peabody, Father Mundy, and Messrs. White, Crankshaw, Brockett, and Beach.

3. Committee to arrange simultaneous union church services throughout the city the Sunday night before election, or special services under church auspices where union services are impracticable: Dr. McWhinnie, Dr. McKenzie, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Alexander, and Messrs. Cheney, Coddington, Gould, Harrell, and Tunis.

4. Committee to secure contributions from the churches for the treasury of the Citizens' No-license Committee: Dr. Rogers and Messrs. Blackwell, Breen, Ely, L. S. Parker, Richmond, Sneath, and Tucker.

5. These committees were appointed, and the committee further recommended: That a vote be passed commending "The Frozen Truth" and urging its publication in the present campaign. It was so voted.

6. That Sunday night, November 24, be borne in mind as a good opportunity for voluntary temperance work by the churches, as also Sunday night, November 17, it being announced that there was to be held, on that night, a meeting under the auspices of the temperance organizations of the city in Union Hall, in which the churches of Wards 2 and 4 are invited to join; and it being hoped that in other wards temperance work might be done at the same time. This purely advisory recommendation was approved.

FORM OF CARD DISTRIBUTED AT POLLS.

Remember that the license question is at the bottom of the ballot after a long list of candidates. Lest you forget the matter in the confusion of candidates,

VOTE ON THE LICENSE QUESTION FIRST.

SEE THAT YOUR BALLOT, WHEN MARKED, LOOKS LIKE THIS:—

Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city?

<i>Yes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>No</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CIRCULAR TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 2, 1889.

DEAR SIR,— Some persons feel apprehensive that, owing to the recent defeat of John Read, some Republican voters in Cambridge may either neglect to vote on the license question at the ensuing election, or that in a few cases those who have hitherto voted "No" may vote "Yes."

As Republican voters, we urge you to use your influence among members of the party to prevent any such action. First, because the No-license issue is entirely distinct from Third Party Prohibition, and those most concerned in and most closely identified with the former have nothing to do with the latter. Secondly, because we regard the continuance of the No-license policy as vital to the welfare of the city ; and, thirdly, because our political opponents would like nothing better than to be able to claim that the No-license movement had been injured or defeated by Republican neglect or by Republican votes. Let us keep these issues distinct, as they should be, and follow the example of Mr. Read in doing all in our power to increase the majority for No-license. Remember that probably ninety per cent of the vote for Mr. Read was cast by No-license men who are deeply interested in maintaining the present system, the advantages of which are clearly manifest on every hand.

WILLIAM B. DURANT.
EDWARD W. HINCKS.
F. L. CHAPMAN.
NATHAN G. GOOCH.
GEORGE A. DAVIS.
FRANK A. ALLEN.
ROBERT O. FULLER.
CHAS. H. CHANDLER.
GEORGE CLOSE.
J. HENRY RUSSELL.
EDGAR R. CHAMPLIN.
FRED. H. HOLTON.
C. G. H. BENNINK.

L. H. HANNUM.
GEO. D. CHAMBERLAIN.
WILLIAM A. MUNROE.
JOSEPH A. BALL.
JAMES A. DOW.
CHARLES W. HENDERSON.
W. F. SPALDING.
CHARLES BULLOCK.
CHESTER W. KINGSLEY.
OTIS S. BROWN.
CHESTER F. SANGER.
GEORGE A. ALLISON.
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

CIRCULAR TO ABSENTEES.

CAMBRIDGE, November, 1889.

DEAR SIR, — At the city election last December there were, according to our records, 1,026 No-license voters who failed to go to the polls. Various causes account for this fact ; and perhaps many voters felt that the result was reasonably certain without their votes. Where a thousand voters absent themselves for this reason, it is a serious thing and involves grave peril. If our

list is correct, you were one of the voters who did not vote last year upon this question. We are confident of your interest in the issue, and you will pardon us for urging you not to let any consideration of convenience or business engagements keep you from casting your vote this year.

We Need Every Vote.

The new system of voting, certain differences of opinion, and action on other issues, create some uncertainty this year. The advocates of license are as usual boastful and confident, and we want to win an **OVERWHELMING VICTORY**. We can do it if all the voters who are with us go to the polls. We ask you to help us by giving us your influence, your co-operation, and **YOUR VOTE**.

FRANK FOXCROFT, *Chairman.*

EDMUND A. WHITMAN, *Secretary.*

LETTER TO ABSENTEES OF TWO YEARS' STANDING.

HEADQUARTERS NO-LICENSE CITY COMMITTEE,
PROSPECT HOUSE, CAMBRIDGEPORT, Nov. 30, 1890.

DEAR SIR, — Will you pardon me if in behalf of the No-license committee, I make a personal appeal to you to vote "No" this year. The situation, as we view it, is fraught with danger unless all who believe with us cast their votes. If our records are correct, you have been prevented from voting on this question both last year and the year before. May I urge you to take a few minutes this year to vote? If you are unable to get to the polls conveniently, we can send a carriage for you if you will notify us.

Yours truly,

E. A. WHITMAN, *Secretary.*

FINAL RALLYING CIRCULAR OF 1890.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 1, 1890.

To the Friends of No-License, — We wish to emphasize the importance of casting your vote for No-license to-morrow. The past four years have shown a wonderful change among those people who were most affected by the saloon, and they appeal to you to protect them against their worst enemy. The decrease in

the majority for No-license last year has encouraged the advocates of the saloon, and they are boastful and confident. They will rally in full force at the polls, and they count on your indifference. License means DOLLARS to them.

WE NEED YOUR VOTE, and we urge you to let no consideration of convenience keep you from the polls. Vote before going to business, and see that your neighbor does so also.

JOSEPH G. THORP, JR.	L. FRANK LANGLEY.
RUSSELL BRADFORD.	J. F. PENNELL.
CHARLES ALMY.	HERBERT R. GIBBS.
MICHAEL MURPHY.	CHARLES WALKER.
EDMUND A. WHITMAN.	JOSEPH A. BALL.
FRANCIS N. BARDWELL.	CHARLES F. WYMAN.
WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR.	JAMES H. MURPHY.
J. HENRY RUSSELL.	CHAS. W. HENDERSON, JR.
CHARLES H. CHANDLER.	FRANK FOXCROFT.
FREDERICK W. ROGERS.	WARREN SANGER.
EDWIN WINWARD.	RICHARD SULLIVAN.
JEREMIAH CROWLEY.	GEORGE A. ALLISON.
CHARLES F. DUDLEY.	WM. R. HOWLAND.

CARDS USED BY THE PRECINCT COMMITTEE ON
ELECTION DAY TO LEAVE AT THE HOUSES OF
ABSENTEES.

DEAR SIR,— According to our check-list
YOU HAVE NOT YET VOTED.

The *Polls close at 4 o'clock.*
Please vote as soon as possible.

For No-License Committee.

CIRCULAR. TO VOTERS OF A WARD WHERE THE
HIGH LICENSE SENTIMENT WAS THE MOST
PRONOUNCED.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12, 1892.

To the Voters of Ward One,— We wish to emphasize the importance of casting your vote for No-license to-morrow. The past six years have shown a wonderful change among those people

who were most affected by the saloon, and they appeal to you to protect them against their worst enemy. We also urge upon you the importance of maintaining a settled policy for the city. The experience of other cities shows how demoralizing are frequent changes on the license question. The decrease in the majority for No-license last year has encouraged the advocates of the saloon. They will rally in full force at the polls, and they count on your indifference. License means DOLLARS to them.

WE NEED YOUR VOTE, and we urge you to let no consideration of convenience keep you from the polls. Vote before going to business, and bring a voter with you.

JOSEPH G. THORP, JR.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

RUSSELL BRADFORD.

FREDERICK W. ROGERS.

FRANK P. MERRILL.

CIRCULAR TO VOTERS IN A WARD GIVING A LICENSE MAJORITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12, 1892.

To the Voters of Ward Three, — With the large registration this year of license voters, it is the duty of every No-license man in this ward to go to the polls to-morrow and cast his vote against the saloon. Counting out the vote of this ward, the rest of the City of Cambridge has for several years given over one thousand majority for No-license. It is the vote of this ward that cuts down that majority.

It is important, therefore, that EVERY No-license voter should not fail to vote. Let no considerations of convenience keep you from the polls. The decrease in the No-license majority last year has encouraged our opponents. Let us remember that last year this ward made a slight gain over the previous year. This year, let us astonish the other side.

Vote before going to work, and see that your neighbor does also.

CHARLES F. DUDLEY,

J. F. PENNELL,

JEREMIAH CROWLEY,

WILLIAM KELLEY,

NELSON H. SEELYE,

No-license Committee for Ward Three.

CIRCULAR TO VOTERS IN A WARD GIVING THE
LARGEST NO-LICENSE MAJORITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12, 1892.

To the Voters of Ward Four,——This ward has always been the banner temperance ward of the city. Even in the darkest days of license, when every other ward in the city voted for license, this ward was true to No-license. Of late years, the majority for No-license rolled up in this ward has always been relied upon to offset the license majority in East Cambridge. Compare the figures:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
NO majority, Ward 4 . .	482	542	432	461	391
YES majority, Ward 3 .	497	536	439	486	478

Last year, Ward Four fell far behind its past records. In fact, the decrease in the majority for No-license last year was due to the falling off of the no majority in this ward.

Our ward is one of homes. We do not want the saloon in our midst. We urge you to see to it that this year Ward Four gives the largest No-license majority in its history. Let no consideration of convenience keep you from the polls to-morrow. Vote before going to business, and see that your neighbor does also.

CHARLES F. WYMAN,
NATHAN H. HOLBROOK,
JOHN HEALY,
WILMOT S. PUTNAM,

DANIEL H. COOLIDGE,
WARREN F. SPALDING,
ROBERT E. ELY,
CHARLES H. COOPER,

No-license Committee for Ward Four.

CIRCULAR TO VOTERS IN A WARD WHERE THE
POPULATION IS RAPIDLY GROWING.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12, 1892.

To the Voters of Ward Five,——Last year, with a light vote, and under adverse conditions, the No-license majority in Cambridge was reduced from five hundred and sixty-four in 1890 to

four hundred and eighty-six. Of the four wards which gave a majority in both years against the saloons, Ward Five was the only ward in which the majority was increased over the year preceding. No ward is growing so rapidly as Ward Five; and the kind of people who are buying, building, and renting homes there are not the kind who want the saloons re-established. Already No-license polls as large a percentage of the total vote in Ward Five as in Ward Four, which hitherto has been considered the banner No-license ward.

We urge you this year to improve this record and take the first place among the wards of Cambridge. Let every voter in Ward Five, who wants to see the remarkable prosperity of that section continued, vote to-morrow to keep the saloons out. The No-license Committee hopes to see in Ward Five this year the biggest majority for No-license ever polled there. 'Vote for what candidates you please, but do not fail to give your votes for No-license.'

FRANK FOXCROFT,
RICHARD SULLIVAN,

GEORGE A. ALLISON,

WARREN SANGER,
MILTON L. WALTON,

No-license Committee for Ward Five.

CARDS SENT SO AS TO REACH THE NO-LICENSE VOTERS THE NIGHT BEFORE ELECTION.

TAKE THIS WITH YOU TO THE POLLS.

CITY ELECTION, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1892.

POLLS OPEN AT **6 A.M.**

CLOSE AT **4 P.M.**

You vote in Precinct FIVE, Ward Two, Temple Hall, Main Street, near Temple Street.

See that your ballot when marked looks like this:—

Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city?

<i>Yes</i>	
<i>No</i>	

No-LICENSE COMMITTEE.

CARDS SENT SO AS TO REACH THE NO-LICENSE VOTERS THE NIGHT BEFORE ELECTION.

TAKE THIS WITH YOU TO THE POLLS.

CITY ELECTION, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1894.

POLLS OPEN AT 6 A.M.

CLOSE AT 4 P.M.

You vote in Precinct SEVEN, Ward Two, Felton Schoolhouse, corner Summer and Amory Streets.

The Boston liquor interests, aided by friends of license in Cambridge, are making a strong effort to bring back the saloons. We can beat them overwhelmingly if the No-license forces will rally at the polls, but *we cannot take any risks*. *We need every vote.* Be sure that we have yours.

No-LICENSE COMMITTEE.

LETTER OF PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, 27 April, 1886.

EDITOR CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE: I desire to call the attention of the citizens of Cambridge to a recent proceeding of the majority of the committee on licenses, supported by a majority of the Board of Aldermen, which seems to me to deserve the serious consideration of every one interested in the good government and the moral condition of our city, and to warrant severe condemnation.

For a considerable number of years a man named Dewire has kept a grocery, and sold liquor in a shop at the corner of Washington and Beacon streets in Somerville, close to the boundary of Cambridge. Washington Street is the continuation of Kirkland Street in Cambridge. In 1884, when Somerville voted that no licenses should be granted for the sale of liquor in that city, Dewire, finding his chance of profit diminished, bought a lot over the line in Cambridge, at the corner of Lynde and Kirkland streets, a few hundred feet from his original shop, and proceeded to erect upon it a double house of some pretension, fitting up the lower story in a showy and attractive manner, with large windows and other arrangements suitable for a drinking saloon. His more modest establishment in Somerville had been a nuisance to the neighborhood; his new one in Cambridge promised to be still

more objectionable. He applied to the committee on licenses in 1885 for a victualler's license, and a license to sell liquor. A protest against the granting of the license, numerously signed by residents on Kirkland and the neighboring streets, was laid before the committee; and Dewire's petition was rejected. He, notwithstanding, proceeded to open his new establishment, and, if evidence which seems trustworthy may be relied upon, to sell liquor without a license and against the law.

Soon after the beginning of the present year, he made a fresh application for a license to the committee. A remonstrance similar to that of last year was handed in. The remonstrance was signed by such well-known citizens as Professor Child, Prof. B. A. Gould, Prof. J. B. Ames, ex-Alderman C. H. Munroe, the venerable Eben Francis, Mr. L. E. Jones, three ladies, householders and residents in the immediate vicinity of Dewire's saloon, myself, and numerous others. The remonstrants asked a hearing of the committee in case there should be any question as to the granting of the license, which they did not expect. To their surprise, they were summoned to a hearing on the 10th inst. Professor Child was prevented by illness from appearing, but ex-Alderman Munroe, the Rev. Eben Francis, Jun., Mr. F. L. Temple (the proprietor of the nursery gardens on the corner of Kirkland and Beacon streets), Professor Ames, Mr. Arthur E. Jones, and myself attended, and presented clearly the reasons against the granting of the license. The main objections we made were,—the lack of any legitimate ground for the existence of a drinking-shop in the neighborhood; the injury done and the nuisance created by it; the difficulty of keeping strict police supervision over the establishment on account of its position on the line of division between Cambridge and Somerville; the want of due regard to the express wish of the majority of voters of Somerville in case a license should be granted for the sale of liquor on its immediate boundary. We urged that the petitioner for a license ought to show cause that the granting of his petition would be for the public advantage, or, at least, would enable him to supply a legitimate public need. We pressed upon the committee the fact that the remonstrance of well-known respectable citizens of the neighborhood against a license ought to be a sufficient ground for rejection of any such application; that the committee were primarily bound to consider the moral interests of the community, and to protect it from the grave injury resulting from a practically indiscriminate granting of applications for licenses.

We urged that an excessive number of licenses had been granted in previous years; that intemperance had thereby been promoted in Cambridge; that this was a case plainly of a sort in which no just ground whatever for the granting of the petition could be shown to exist.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. J. J. Kelley, avowed with a cynical frankness that did credit to his honesty, that a majority of the voters of the city of Cambridge having voted for license, and the estimates for the expenditure of the city having been made upon the basis of a receipt from licenses of at least thirty-five thousand dollars, the committee proposed to grant licenses in sufficient number to secure that sum; and that they did not regard the moral interest of the community as a matter which deserved their consideration in the administration of the license system. Further, upon being questioned, he with equal frankness admitted that the number of licenses, nearly two hundred and twenty, granted last year, was in excess of any legitimate need of the inhabitants, leaving it to be inferred that, by the granting of a number so excessive, the habits of intemperance and drunkenness in the community were inevitably encouraged.

In spite of the views held by the chairman of the committee, the remonstrants against Dewire's petition could not believe that their arguments would not, in this case at least, prevail with the committee. They could not believe that the reasonable desires of such a number of the respectable citizens of the neighborhood, most of them old residents, all of them known well as having the real interests of the city at heart, most of them payers of large taxes, would not be heeded as against the petition of a recent inhabitant, one who had taken up his residence in the city for the avowed purpose of carrying on traffic injurious to the morals of the community and condemned by every good citizen.

It was with astonishment, therefore, that they learned a few days after the hearing that the majority of the committee on licenses, consisting of Mr. Kelley and Mr. P. A. Lindsay, had, in spite of the earnest opposition of the third member, Dr. E. R. Cogswell, himself a resident on Kirkland Street, voted to recommend to the Board of Aldermen that the petition of Dewire be granted.

The remonstrants still believed that the Board of Aldermen, upon learning the facts of the case, would refuse to adopt the report of the majority of the committee.

But, on the contrary, the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting

on the 21st inst., in spite of Dr. Cogswell's presentation of the objections to the granting of the license, voted, by six to four, that the license should be granted. The names of the majority ought to be known to the citizens of Cambridge, that their course in the matter may be remembered against them. They were E. W. Hincks, G. Close, J. J. Kelley, J. Cogan, C. W. Henderson, and P. A. Lindsay.

The personal interests involved in this special case may be of small moment; it may be of little matter that the desires and arguments of a weighty body of the best citizens of Cambridge have been unceremoniously disregarded. The interests involved are not local or personal. They are those of the whole community. An outrage to the moral sense of every good citizen has been committed by those to whose guardianship not only the material but the moral interests of the city are committed. A great wrong has been done, not to the residents on Kirkland Street alone, but to every inhabitant of the city. It is a matter in which the fundamental principles of good municipal government have been brutally violated. I trust that the voice of other citizens, who have the interests of the community at heart, will be heard concerning it. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CITIZENS' LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Objects. THE CITIZENS' LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION is organized for the purpose of keeping the citizens of Cambridge informed as to the working of the laws regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city, and the efforts of the city authorities in enforcing them; of keeping alive, by the dissemination of accurate information, a healthy public interest in the question as to the best means of dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and of supporting and encouraging the city authorities in the enforcement of existing laws regarding such sale.

ARTICLE II.

Membership. There shall be no membership fee. Any citizen of Cambridge who is in sympathy with the purpose of the Association shall be eligible to membership. After the organization is effected, members shall be admitted by vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III.

Officers. The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of two members from each ward in addition to the other officers who shall be members of the Committee *ex-officiis*.

The officers, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be chosen at the annual meeting in January, and shall serve for one year. The other officers composing the Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary, establish his compensation and prescribe his duties. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to fill vacancies which may occur, by resignation or otherwise, in the list of officers.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of Officers. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, under the supervision of the Executive Committee:

(1) To collect, in such ways, and by such means, as may be approved by the Executive Committee, all available information regarding the practical working of the laws as to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Cambridge, and regarding the action of the city authorities in enforcing such laws.

(2) To cause all such information, so far as in the opinion of the Executive Committee may be desirable and suitable, to be made as widely known as possible to the members of the Association and to the citizens of Cambridge generally, either through independent publications of the Association or through the public press of the city, or through both.

(3) To furnish at all times to the city authorities all such information as will aid them in detecting violations of law, in bringing offenders to punishment, and in securing a faithful and impartial enforcement of the laws throughout the city.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Association present and voting at any meeting, provided that the amendments proposed shall have been submitted in print to the members at least ten days prior to the meeting at which action is taken.

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION, CAMBRIDGE.

30 June, '87. I started out this morning with half a dozen chair-bottoms and a small bag of tools slung over my shoulder. Before starting, I had arranged with an Irish woman, who is a tenant of mine and considerably in my debt, to meet me at the corner of _____ and _____ sts., at ten o'clock. She knows a thing or two in this kind of business and is reliable. With a half-pint flask she tried every saloon on the right-hand side of _____ St., from _____ St. to _____ St., without being able to get a single drop. She told all sorts of tales, but most of them told her to go to the druggists. I tried on the right-hand side of the street as far down as _____'s. I found as many saloons closed as open. I could obtain nothing but beer—regulation beer, one man termed it. At two o'clock, I met my Irish friend at the corner of _____ St. I had furnished her with a list of the places indicated in your plan, and had instructed her how to act. She had called on Mrs. _____, who had told her much the same sort of story that she had favored me with. Mrs. M. told her she was the owner of two houses and could live without running the risk of selling till better times came. On _____ St., she struck in with another Irish woman, and the two went together to _____'s and _____'s. They were unable to get anything. The woman proposed to go and get something at the nearest druggist's, as they were all too frightened round there. My Irish friend, who has had experience and generally contrives to get what she goes after, got discouraged, and so I sent her home at three, pretty well done up with the heat. I was a good deal out of heart myself, and what with walking about in the sun with the burden of the chair-bottoms on my back and with the awful swill I had been obliged to

swallow, I was wet through with perspiration, and at about five I made my way into Boston, got rid of my load, and changed my clothes.

I was again in Cambridge a little after seven, and made acquaintance with an old Irishman who told me that he could get whiskey at ——'s. He went there, but all he could get was hop beer. We went together afterwards to ——'s, and stayed in there until half-past nine. There was plenty of trade, but all in "regulation" beer. It is a first-class imitation, both in look and taste, of genuine lager. I walked, as I did last night, to —— St., and went into ——'s about ten. One man was drinking beer, and he and the bar-tender were talking about the Somerville and Cambridge case, and thought the double conviction an outrage upon justice. I was more indignant than they. While I was denouncing the persecuting spirit of the police, two men came in. They looked at me, then at the bar-tender. They whispered over the bar; the bar-tender hesitated. I took no notice; turned to the other man and kept on talking. The bar-tender produced a black bottle from beneath the end of the counter (*his right end*); then placed two small glasses on the counter. The men helped themselves; swallowed some water; one put down a quarter; got five cents back and they both walked out. I did n't appear to see the affair, and I remained talking away until nearly eleven. This is the only sale of whiskey I have seen in Cambridge, to be drunk on the premises. Shall call during Friday.

C. B. M.

REPORT OF C. B. M. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION, CAMBRIDGE.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1887. — Made a visit to —— St. at 6.30 this morning and watched the back entrance to —— house till 7.15. I saw several working-men go by, but no one entered the place. I afterwards went into ——'s, as I saw three men enter together, but I found they had only beer. I walked on to ——'s, on —— St., next to the engine-house, and followed two men in. I was rather too quick, and they had not been served when I entered. I asked for a glass of tonic; the men gave no order. I sipped my tonic leisurely, and the men went out, and I saw them standing on the opposite side of the

road. I left, walked up the street some little distance, then returned, and saw that one of them was drinking something out of a small glass. In the evening I watched the place again from 9.30 to 10.30. Seventeen persons entered during that time; some of them mere boys. I went in when the place was pretty full, but I saw nothing but beer sold while I was there. However, at 10.30 I followed two lads who came out together, and who seemed slightly under the influence of liquor. I overtook them and inquired what time the first car left Boston on Sunday morning for Cambridge. They did not know. I walked with them as far as — St. One of them was smoking a cigar; the other, who was next to me, smelt strongly of whiskey. A policeman passed —'s a little after 10. He just gave a glance in, and then stood talking for some minutes to the firemen in front of the engine-house. (I think I might have induced the two young men to return to the saloon, if I had offered to treat them, but this would have been in opposition to the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th September.) After reading the letter of your anonymous correspondent regarding —'s saloon, I fully expected to find there to-night something worth reporting. I was completely disappointed. I didn't get there until half-past seven, and I left at nine. As there were several men in the place, I went in at once and asked for a glass of beer. Young — served me. It was only three per cent, but it would be difficult to tell it from lager. I have experimented upon the different kinds of beer, and, as a rule, can distinguish them. The men in — were drinking the same sort of beer. No lad was in the place; no one was playing pool; no club of boys was in the cellar. However, I didn't go there to be gulled by any outside appearances. I had provided myself with a field-glass, and after leaving —'s, I climbed over the cemetery gate and then walked back until I came opposite to the saloon. It was well lighted up, and I could see everything that passed quite distinctly. There was no man by the door looking out; there was no man selling from a bottle in his pocket; and I saw every customer that entered (and there were a good many) served with beer. I am not for one moment impugning the correctness of the woman's statement; it has truth on the very face of it; and I am only describing what actually came under my own observation on this particular Saturday night.

The only suspicious circumstance was this: on leaving the cemetery, I again passed —'s, and walked quickly along

— St. in the direction of — Ave. I had got about two hundred yards away from the saloon when a man, running, overtook me, went a little ahead of me, turned, looked me hard in the face, and went back the way he came.

Just before I reached —'s, on — St., I met a man as drunk as he could be; but as three drunken men came out with me from Boston this evening in the car, he may have got "full" also in Boston. I found from the talk of these three men that many of the Cambridge sets make a trip to Boston on Saturday nights to take in enough for the week and to bring back a bottle for Sunday.

C. B. M.

Expenses, —

Fare	.	.	.	.	.	.25
Dinner	.	.	.	.	.	.35
Supper	.	.	.	.	.	.20
Spent	.	.	.	.	.	.20
						\$1.00

NO-LICENSE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

1886-1896.

1886.

*Ward One.*Edmund A. Whitman, *Sec.* Russell Bradford.*Ward Two.*Henry M. Bird, *Treas.* Edgar R. Champlin.*Ward Three.*

John B. Taylor. Charles H. Farnsworth.

Ward Four.

George D. Chamberlain. Charles Walker.

*Ward Five.*Milton L. Walton. Frank Foxcroft, *Ch.*

1887.

*Ward One.*William T. Piper, *Treas.* Frank Bolles.
Harry Ellis. Edmund A. Whitman, *Sec.*
William T. Phelan.

Ward Two.

Oliver J. Rand.	William P. O'Connor.
Charles H. Chandler.	James F. Hilton.
Francis N. Bardwell.	

Ward Three.

Joseph S. Pike.	James E. Noonan.
Edwin Winward.	Charles R. Fletcher.
George Graves.	

Ward Four.

Warren F. Spalding, <i>Ch.</i>	Herbert R. Gibbs.
John F. Gurry.	Nathaniel B. Fisk.
John D. Billings.	

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft.	Richard Sullivan.
Warren Sanger.	Milton L. Walton.
George A. Allison.	

1888.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Charles Almy.
Russell Bradford.	Michael Murphy.
Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>	

Ward Two.

Oliver J. Rand.	William P. O'Connor.
Francis N. Bardwell.	Robert E. Ely.
Charles H. Chandler.	

Ward Three.

Edwin Winward.	John E. Noonan.
George H. Howard.	Nelson Seelye.
James F. Pennell.	

Ward Four.

Warren F. Spalding, <i>Ch.</i>	Herbert R. Gibbs.
John D. Billings.	John F. Gurry.
Nathaniel B. Fisk.	

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft.	Richard Sullivan.
Warren Sanger.	Milton L. Walton.
George A. Allison.	

1889.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Charles Almy.
Russell Bradford.	Michael Murphy.
Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>	

Ward Two.

Oliver H. Durrell.	William P. O'Connor.
Francis N. Bardwell.	J. Henry Russell.
Charles H. Chandler.	

Ward Three.

Edwin Winward.	Peter McCloskey.
George H. Howard.	L. Frank Langley.
James F. Pennell.	

Ward Four.

Herbert R. Gibbs.	Charles F. Wyman.
Charles Walker.	James H. Murphy.
Charles W. Henderson, Jr.	

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Richard Sullivan.
Warren Sanger.	George A. Allison.
Arthur E. Denison.	

1890.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Charles Almy.
Russell Bradford.	Michael Murphy.
Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>	

Ward Two.

Francis N. Bardwell.	J. Henry Russell.
William P. O'Connor.	Charles H. Chandler.
Frederick W. Rogers.	

Ward Three.

Edwin Winward.	Charles F. Dudley.
Jeremiah Crowley.	L. Frank Langley.
James F. Pennell.	

Ward Four.

Herbert R. Gibbs.	Charles F. Wyman.
Joseph A. Ball.	James H. Murphy.
Charles W. Henderson, Jr.	

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Richard Sullivan.
Warren Sanger.	George A. Allison.
	William R. Howland.

1891.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Frederick W. Rogers.
Russell Bradford.	Michael Murphy.
	Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>

Ward Two.

Charles H. Chandler.	William P. O'Connor.
Francis N. Bardwell.	Albert B. Long.
	Robert E. Bisbee.

Ward Three.

Charles F. Dudley.	Nelson Seelye.
Jeremiah Crowley.	James F. Pennell.
	Michael Lyons.

Ward Four.

Charles F. Wyman.	Warren F. Spalding.
Nathan H. Holbrook.	Daniel S. Coolidge.
	Timothy Kane.

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Richard Sullivan.
Milton L. Walton.	George A. Allison.
	William R. Howland.

1892.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Frederick W. Rogers.
Russell Bradford.	Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>
Michael Murphy.	Frank P. Merrill.

Ward Two.

Albert B. Long.	Francis E. Traynor.
George S. Fenwick.	Frederick W. Dallinger.
John H. Melavin.	Edward H. Rogers.

William M. Warren.

Ward Three.

Charles F. Dudley.	James F. Pennell.
Jeremiah Crowley.	William Kelley.
	Nelson H. Seelye.

Ward Four.

Charles F. Wyman.	John Healy.
Warren F. Spalding.	Robert E. Ely.
Daniel S. Coolidge.	Charles H. Cooper.
Nathan H. Holbrook.	Wilmot S. Putnam.

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Richard Sullivan.
Warren Sanger.	George A. Allison.
	Milton L. Walton.

1893.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Henry White.
Russell Bradford.	Edmund A. Whitman, <i>Sec.</i>
Michael Murphy.	Frank P. Merrill.

Ward Two.

Albert B. Long.	Francis E. Traynor.
George S. Fenwick.	Frederick W. Dallinger.
John H. Melavin.	Edward H. Rogers.
	William M. Warren.

Ward Three.

Charles F. Dudley.	James F. Pennell.
Jeremiah Crowley.	William Kelley.
	George A. Coburn.

Ward Four.

Charles F. Wyman.	John Healy.
Warren F. Spalding.	Robert E. Ely.
Daniel S. Coolidge.	Theodore H. Raymond.
George R. Cook.	George F. Kendall.

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	George A. Allison.
Richard Sullivan.	Milton L. Walton.
	Woodman H. W. Teele.

1894.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Frank P. Merrill.
Russell Bradford.	Michael Murphy.
	Henry White.

Ward Two.

Albert B. Long.	William M. Warren, <i>Sec.</i>
Francis Traynor.	John H. Melavin.
George S. Fenwick.	Frederick W. Dallinger.
Alexander H. Bill.	

Ward Three.

Jeremiah Crowley.	William R. Adams.
John Carmichael.	James Shea.
George H. Howard.	

Ward Four.

Daniel S. Coolidge.	George F. Kendall.
Warren F. Spalding.	John Healy.
Theodore H. Raymond.	Robert E. Ely.
Charles F. Wyman.	J. William Sparrow.

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Richard Sullivan.
Woodman H. W. Teele.	Milton L. Walton.
Warren Sanger.	

1895.

Ward One.

Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., <i>Treas.</i>	Michael Murphy.
Russell Bradford.	Henry White.
Frank P. Merrill.	

Ward Two.

Albert B. Long.	Fred. W. Dallinger.
George S. Fenwick.	William M. Warren, <i>Sec.</i>
Francis E. Traynor.	Alexander H. Bill.
Patrick Crowley.	

Ward Three.

Jeremiah Crowley.	William R. Adams.
John Carmichael.	James Shea.
George H. Howard.	

Ward Four.

Charles F. Wyman.	Robert E. Ely.
Warren F. Spalding.	Theodore H. Raymond.
John Healy.	George F. Kendall.
George B. Caswell.	

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	Milton L. Walton.
Richard Sullivan.	Woodman H. W. Teele.
	William J. Mandell.

1896.

Ward One.

Michael Murphy.	Henry White.
Joseph G. Thorp, <i>Treas.</i>	Frank P. Merrill.
Russell Bradford.	Oliver H. Durrell.

Ward Two.

Albert B. Long.	Justin W. Rich.
George S. Fenwick.	George F. Tarbell.
Francis E. Traynor.	Fred. W. Dallinger.
Patrick Crowley.	Alexander H. Bill.

Ward Three.

Jeremiah Crowley.	Horatio N. Hovey, Jr.
James Shea.	Thomas M. Howard.
	Albert F. Mahegan.

Ward Four.

John Healy.	George F. Kendall.
Charles F. Wyman.	George B. Caswell.
Warren F. Spalding.	William L. McGregor.
Robert E. Ely.	Theodore H. Raymond, <i>Sec.</i>

Ward Five.

Frank Foxcroft, <i>Ch.</i>	William J. Mandell.
Milton L. Walton.	Richard Sullivan.
Woodman H. W. Teele.	Frank E. Sands.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1886.

Receipts.

Subscriptions received from Ward One	\$131.83
" " " " Two	103.50
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" " " " Four	134.47
" " " " Five	114.45
Total Receipts	<hr/> \$487.25

Expenditures.

Printing and mailing two issues "Frozen Truth," etc.	\$357.87
Rallies	75.00
Sundries	3.00
Balance on hand at close of campaign	51.38
	<hr/>
	\$487.25

TREASURER'S REPORT.

NO-LICENSE STATEMENT FOR 1893-94.

Receipts.

Balance from Committee of 1892-93	\$123.44
Subscriptions received, Ward One	292.50
" " " Two	316.74
" " " Three	56.00
" " " Four	173.98
" " " Five	325.52
Collection, Ministers' Rally	70.60
Sale 1,200 copies "Frozen Truth"	15.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$1,373.78

Expenditures.

" Frozen Truth,"	
Printing	\$137.50
Mailing	42.27
Postage	125.00
Reporting	20.00
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Printing	\$324.77
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Canvassers	97.50
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Typewriting	12.50
Sundries, car-fares, expenses, etc.	13.05
	<hr/>
Balance to Committee of 1894-95	\$8.70
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	\$1,240.82
	<hr/>
	162.96
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	\$1,373.78

E. O. E.

J. G. THORP, JR.,

NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

Treasurer No-L. C.

RECORD OF THE VOTE.

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